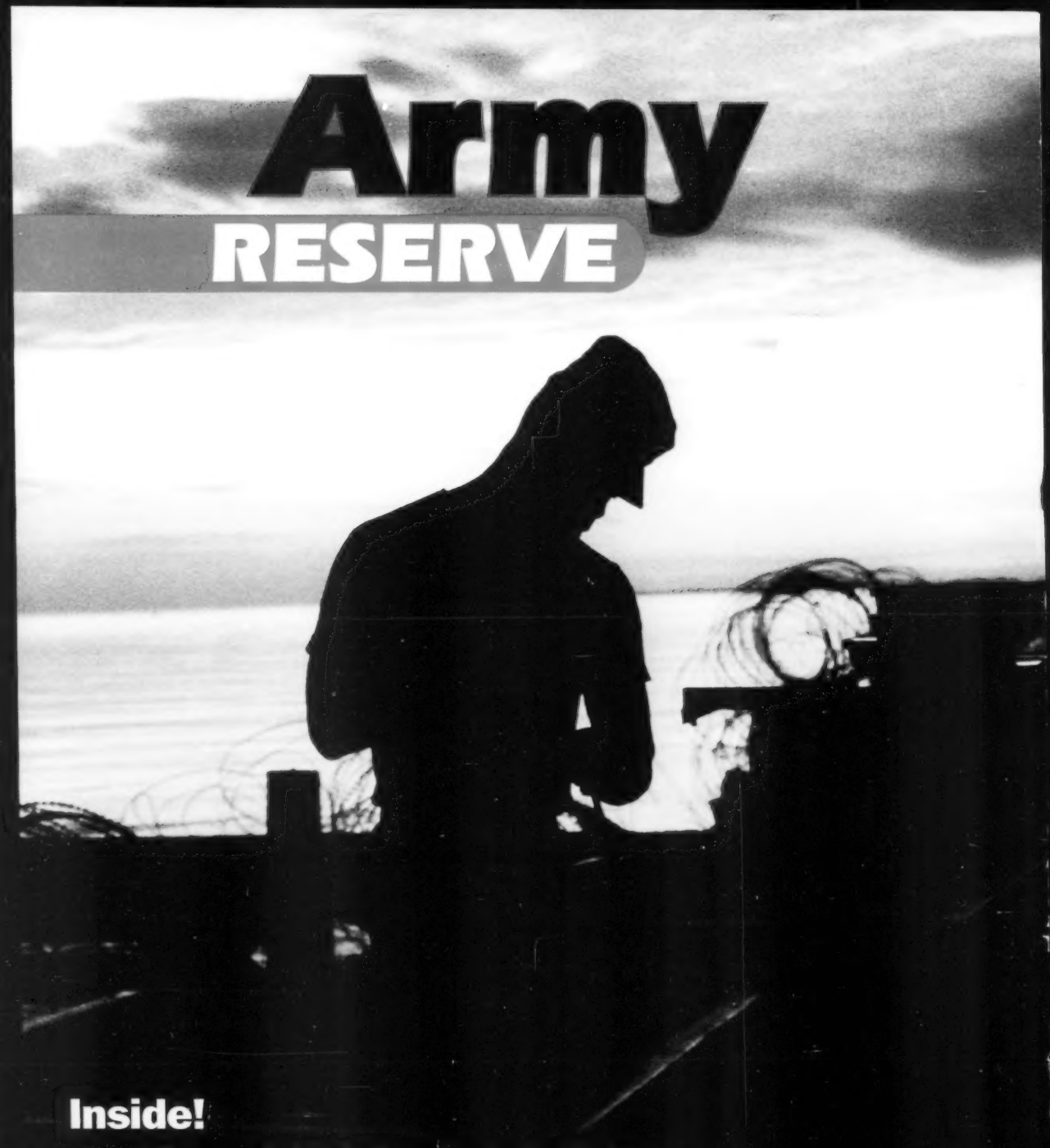
Army RESERVE



Inside!

*Reservists deliver help to Haiti .
*Golden Cargo moves tons of equipment.
*Air crew saves lives on a Gulf oil rig.

SPRING 1995

QUAN LOI, VIETNAM. *The 319th Transportation Company returns fire when one of their trucks is disabled during a Viet Cong ambush. This Army Reserve unit from Augusta, Ga., is transporting ammunition and rations to the First Infantry Division near the Cambodian border. Between September 1968 and July 1969, the 319th was ambushed seven times while hauling 92 tons of supplies more than 1.1 million miles. They suffered one casualty, and received a meritorious unit citation and numerous individual awards. More than 100,000 individual members of the Army Reserve served on active duty each year from 1967 to 1971, many in Southeast Asia. In addition, 42 Army Reserve units were mobilized in 1968, with 35 going to Vietnam. In the inset photo, Brig. Gen. Thomas Kilmartin, Deputy Chief, Army Reserve presents a lithograph of this historical painting to Capt. Dylester Scott, the present commander of the 319th Transportation Company.*

Army Reserve magazine's
40th Anniversary Year!

Army Reserve
Magazine

Since 1954. America's largest circulating military magazine.

Volume 40, Number 4 Winter/Spring 1995

FEATURES

8 FACING THE BEAST
Anybody with common sense would run away from a serious fire. The 907th Engineers walk into it!

10 ON THE ROAD AGAIN
"Road Kill" and "The Desert Dogs" move tons of Golden Cargo ammunition and supplies.

12 KEEP THEM ROLLING
Maintenance specialists working around the world are the key to the readiness of the U.S. Army Reserve.

13 IN PEACEFUL COMPETITION
Army Reservists from throughout Europe compete in a unique international event.

14 SPREADING THE TRUTH
Army Reservists quell Haitian fears with an aggressive program of PsyOps and smiles.

18 HAITI RECOVERS
Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations teams deliver hard work and hope to the citizens and government of Haiti.

21 LOAD SYSTEM SPEEDS CARGO HANDLING
A new palletized load system and Abrams tank transporter increase mobility and reduce costs.

22 AT EASE AND LISTEN UP!
A "pre-Basic" training program saves money and allays recruit fears.

24 BATTLING THE SEAS
An Army Reserve air crew saves the lives of fourteen civilians trapped on a Gulf of Mexico oil rig.

26 YOUR UNIT IS DEAD. NOT YOU.
Sell yourself to a new unit. Train for a new MOS Retake the ASVAB. Have a party.

DEPARTMENTS

FROM THE CHIEF 4
UPDATE 5
IN REVIEW 24
PEOPLE 25
MAILCALL 28
ARMY SHORTS 30

Front cover photo by Jo Marie Fecci. *An Army Reserve soldier prepares for the day at a waterfront base in Cap Haitien, Haiti.*

Back cover photo by Maj. Steve Lambert. *Spc. Aaron Blackmer, operating room technician with the 323rd General Hospital, pulls weekend training in the "O.R." at Detroit's Henry Ford Hospital.*

MAJOR GENERAL MAX BARATZ
CHIEF, UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

JOSEPH HANLEY
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public, of information of interest to the Reserve Components."
Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code

Army Reserve Magazine

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES M. NIELSEN
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: DIANE DOVE, LT. COL. PAUL SINOR, LT. COL. DAVE MCPHERSON, LT. COL. PHIL MILLER

CONTRIBUTORS: LT.COL. BILL MADDOX, JO MARIE FECCI, SGT. BILL BROCKBERG, SGT. JULIE GEER, CAPT. ROBERT HASTINGS, BOB WILLIAMS, CAPT. ELIZABETH WYRICK, SPC. MIKE DOHERTY, SGT. PATRICK MCDONALD, SPC. NORMAN KENT, LINDA SYTH, MARGARET MCBRIDE, SSGT. BILL REID

PHOTOGRAPHERS: JO MARIE FECCI, SGT. PATRICK MACDONALD, MAJ. STEVE LAMBERT, SGT. JULIE GEER, MAJ. JIM ALLEN, SFC DAVE ZERBE, SSGT. JAMES MCGEHEE

ARMY RESERVE Magazine is an official Department of the Army publication, published quarterly by the Chief, U.S. Army Reserve, DAAR-PA, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20310-2400 in accordance with Section 278, Title 10, USC. The Secretary of Defense has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of public business as required by law. Use of funds for printing this publication has been approved by the Secretary of the Army on September 2, 1986 in accordance with provisions of AR 310-1. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the Department of the Army or the Chief, Army Reserve nor should they be construed as official policy or directive in nature. Local reproduction of all materials is approved, except for copyrighted articles or photographs.

ARMY RESERVE Magazine invites articles, story ideas, photographs and other material of interest to members of the United States Army Reserve. Manuscripts and other correspondence for the editor should be addressed to ARMY RESERVE Magazine, 1815 North Ft. Myer Drive, Suite 305, Arlington, VA 22209-1805; telephone (703) 696-6212 or DSN 226-6212; fax (703) 696-3954. Unsolicited manuscripts and photographs will not be returned. Query by letter.

ARMY RESERVE Magazine is distributed free of charge to members of the United States Army Reserve. Circulation 675,000. Paid subscriptions are available for $5.50 per year, domestic; $6.80 foreign. Single copy price is $2.00 domestic, $2.50 foreign. Mail a personal check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents to: New Orders, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954, or fax your order to (202) 512-2233. Visa and MasterCard are accepted.

FOR CHANGE OF ADDRESS, do not write the magazine. Members of Troop Program Units should notify their SIDPERS-RC clerk. Members of the Individual Ready Reserve and Individual Mobilization Augmentees should contact their Personnel Manager at ARPERCEN, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Paid subscribers should forward their address change to the Superintendent of Documents, Attn: Mail List Branch SSOM, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Special military distribution recipients may write the editor directly.

ISSN # 0004-2579

From the Chief, Army Reserve

We want you to stay in

As we move through the process of downsizing the force, soldiers in the Army Reserve face a great deal of personnel turbulence. But despite the turmoil, opportunities for a successful and rewarding military career remain.

Maj. Gen. Max Baratz

The downsizing and reorganization of the Army Reserve has been a necessary, yet unsettling process. Not only are we reducing the size of our force by 108,000 soldiers, we're simultaneously reorganizing our units and command structures to meet our new mission requirements. The good news is that by the end of this fiscal year we'll be two-thirds of the way through the process, trimming the force from 319,000 to 242,000, on our way to an end strength of 208,000 soldiers.

Yet it is important for you to understand that we're doing everything we can to keep our soldiers in the program, and that many opportunities remain for a soldier to serve a full and successful career.

Through normal attrition as many as 40,000 soldiers leave us each year. This leaves room within the USAR for "hiring" new soldiers and finding new jobs for old ones.

The problems come from our community-based, geographically dispersed organization. When we stand a unit down in a particular geographical area, there may not be another one within a reasonable commuting distance. Nevertheless, we will do everything we can to help soldiers who are willing to travel.

If it is possible to put a new unit back in an area where we took an old one down, we will make every effort to do that. Of course our overall downsizing makes that difficult sometimes, and there will be times when it is just not possible for a soldier to find a unit within a reasonable distance. For those soldiers, there are programs that will help them to stay in the Army Reserve until they relocate or find a new unit.

For some, training in the Individual Ready Reserve and enrolling in a number of correspondence courses will help keep them progressing in their careers and give them good years for retirement. The Individual Mobilization Augmentee program also offers training opportunities. Later, when the chance arises to rejoin a troop unit, soldiers in the IRR or IMA program will be able to do so quite easily.

No one should be confused by the downsizing into thinking that the Army Reserve is not alive, well and continuing to offer a wide range of opportunities to soldiers across the country. But to make the downsizing work, we need everybody's help, particularly in helping to get our soldiers placed. For those soldiers who find there is no geographical way to join a unit, we are offering cash benefits to ease the transition out of the Army Reserve or into retirement.

Our primary goal is and always will be to take care of our soldiers. We will continue to make every effort to retain soldiers who want to stay in the USAR, and to financially help those that can't. ★

Transition benefits ease the pain of separation

Entitlements based on qualifying service years

MEMBERS OF THE SELECTED RESERVE involuntarily separated as a result of elimination of positions or unit inactivation, reorganization, or relocation due to the downsizing will continue to receive benefits from a program enacted into law by Congress in October 1992.

There are two types of benefits available to soldiers in these categories who are involuntarily separated from the Selected Reserve. The basic benefits are priority for assignment to units within 50 miles or 90 minutes travel time, continuation of Montgomery GI Bill benefits, and entitlement to post exchange and limited commissary privileges for two years from the date of involuntary separation.

The special benefits include a one-time separation payment, early qualification for retired pay at age 60, and a special separation pay. The type of special benefit to which a soldier may be entitled is dependent upon the number of years of service a soldier has that qualifies for non-regular retired pay at age 60. A qualifying year of service is one in which a soldier has earned a minimum of 50 retirement points.

"It is important that members of the Selected Reserve either in troop program units or in the Individual Mobilization Augmentee program, be aware of the benefits to which they may be entitled," said Lt.Col. John Hulet, of OCAR's personnel division. "Troop program unit members are encouraged to use their chain of command to obtain more information. IMA soldiers should contact their personnel managers."

Hulet emphasized that this is not a voluntary program. By law, the program only applies to soldiers involuntarily separated from the Selected Reserve. The program ends September 30, 1999.

Every effort will be made to reassign soldiers to other units before considering them for involuntary separation. For this reason, soldiers must accept another assignment, if offered, provided the unit is within reasonable commuting distance.

Reservists will not be entitled to transition benefits if they are discharged or transferred from the Selected Reserve as a result of their failure to accept another position in the Selected Reserve within reasonable commuting distance.

Soldiers must accept a transfer even if the new position is in a different MOS requiring formal training.

If transferred to another unit in an overstrength status, Reservists cannot remain in that status for more than one year, at which time they must either be assigned to a valid unit position or be transferred from the Selected Reserve.

Reservists may be eligible for separation pay if they have at least six but not more than 15 years of qualifying service. Service members may be eligible to qualify for a letter of eligibility for retired pay at age 60 if they have at least 15 but not more than 20 years of qualifying service and transfer to the Retired Reserve.

Transfer to the Retired Reserve with special separation pay is an option for those with at least 20 years of qualifying service.

Department of Defense policy extends some provisions of this legislation to enlisted soldiers who are involuntarily separated from the Selected Reserve either as a result of enlisted qualitative retention board action or by reason of attaining maximum years of service for their grade and to officers involuntarily separated as a result of selective retention board action. Soldiers in these categories may also be eligible for the special separation pay if the Army Reserve elects to involuntarily separate them for these reasons. ★

CIVIL AFFAIRS

Databases speed Civil Affairs response

System helps tailor teams for specific operations

COMBINING SEVERAL DATABASES AND computer software programs will soon allow commanders within the U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (Airborne) to quickly identify soldiers of the command in specific categories, such as language, security level and passport status.

"When a commander says 'I want a French speaker on a three/three level with a top secret clearance on a current passport,' we will have that," said a USACAPOC(A) official.

The expanded automation capability is being accomplished without buying new software. Instead, a software tool that links existing databases is providing the increasing capabilities. Some databases have already been linked.

Center Level Application Software, Daily Orders Ledger Financial Information System, and Army Training Requirements and Resources System databases have been merged. CLAS includes information involved with requesting orders, pay and training requirements. DOLFINS generates orders. ATTRS reflects who has been granted a school seat or a quota to attend school.

By combining the information, special reports can identify potential problems almost instantaneously. The commander can now see who has requested orders, when they were requested and whether there's a school seat available for that time.

Another database being included in the focus project is the Standard Installation Division Personnel System. SIDPERS includes all personnel information. This will increase the commander's ability to specifically identify soldiers with needed skills.

When both SIDPERS and the civilian skill database are merged into the focus database, categories such as veterinarian, surgeon or physician's assistant will replace a broader category, such as doctor. The added capability will help to better tailor civil affairs teams for existing operational situations.

The linking of information also provides the automatic transfer of information. When an individual is promoted and their grade change is annotated in CLAS, it is not automatically changed in the other linked databases, giving the commander more time to manage and less time punching keys.

Classes to teach the capabilities of the focus project will be conducted later this year. Headquartered at Fort Bragg, N.C., USACAPOC(A) has units located in 26 states. Approximately 83 percent of the command's soldiers are in the reserve component. ★

EDUCATION

New education benefits available

"Project World Class" helps with GED and college

THE ARMY RESERVE'S NEW EDUCATION benefits program, "Project World Class," helps soldiers complete either an Associate or Baccalaureate degree at a Servicemembers Opportunity College-approved institution. Many, if not all of the courses required to complete a degree can be taken at home.

Reservists can learn what credits they can earn for their military experience and have a personalized two or four-year degree prepared. The planning service will survey all available external degree programs to find the SOC-approved school which will offer maximum credit for military training and prior college education, based on a soldier's background and desired degree.

Home study preparation materials for many College-Level Examination Program (CLEP) exams and DANTES Subject Standardized Tests

will be provided free of charge to Army Reserve soldiers who want to earn credit through these examination programs.

Video lessons are available to prepare for some of the examinations. Soldiers can purchase textbooks and study guides. A money-saving text rental program is also available.

Home study video courses in reading, mathematics, grammar, and writing are available free of charge to help soldiers prepare for the GED tests. A study program will be tailored to meet individual learning needs, pointing toward the GED Examination.

For more information on the "World Class" education program, call (800) 852-5277. ★

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Reemployment rights strengthened

Four-year permitted absence expanded to five years

A LAW THAT SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCES and expands the reemployment rights of all uniformed service members has been signed by President Clinton.

The Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (USERRA), which will protect more than 1.8 million uniformed military service members, was signed on Oct.13, 1994, and most provisions of the law are now in effect.

Enforced by the U.S. Department of Labor's Veterans Employment and Training Service (VETS), the new law entitles service personnel to return to their civilian employment with the seniority, status and pay they would have attained had they been continuously employed.

"This law is a completely overhauled and updated version of the 1940 veterans' reemployment rights law," said Lt. Col. Mike Richards of OCAR's personnel division, "It clarifies and improves the rights of individuals who serve in the uniformed services and want to return to their civilian jobs."

The new law expands the antidiscrimination protection of Army Reserve and Guard members in hiring, retention, and advancement on the basis of their military obligation; requires employers to make reasonable efforts to retrain or upgrade skills to qualify workers for reemployment; expands health care and employee benefit pension plan coverage; extends the number of years an individual may be absent for military duty; and improves protections for disabled veterans and improves enforcement mechanisms for service members who believe their reemployment rights have been violated.

Service members are now required to give advance notice of their absences due to military service to employers unless military necessity makes this impossible. They must notify employers of their intent to return to employment under a set of guidelines based on length of time absent from the job.

Army Reservists have been called up with greater frequency for domestic disasters and international duty in recent years. During the Persian Gulf War, 225,000 Reserve and Guard members were on active duty, and more than 1,600 Reserve and Guard members, including 125 members of the Coast Guard Reserve, are now serving in support of missions in Haiti. When the Midwest was ravaged by floods last year more than 500 Coast Guard reservists responded.

Employers and service members with specific questions about their rights and obligations under USERRA should contact a veteran's service representative at any state Job Service Office or call 1-800-442-2VET.

Army Reservists are also encouraged to call the National Committee for Employer Support of the Guard and Reserve at 1-800-336-4590.

"This is a terrific example of the government at work for veterans," said Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich. "Over the years, the old veterans' reemployment rights law became a confusing patchwork of amendments and court decisions that hampered the Labor Department's ability to quickly resolve claims." ★

FACING THE BEAST

Anybody with common sense would run away from a fire like that. The 907th Engineers walk into it!

By Sgt. Julie Geer

The combination of highly pressurized water and 3000-degree heat of a raging fire flowing over and around your body is a perilously thrilling and unique experience. But for the 907th Engineer Platoon (Firefighters) training at the Washington Fire Fighting Academy in North Bend, it is an opportunity to look the "beast" in the face, and learn how to conquer it.

"We try to set up one week training here because this type of training is unavailable for us at Yakima," said SFC Robert Smith, full-time training support and safety NCO. The 907th's home base is Yakima Training Center, Yakima, Wash.

"Not many people would walk into something like that training fire," said Smith. "Anybody with common sense would run away from a fire. We're the only guys that walk into it."

Soldiers exposed *to live fire must meet many training standards achieved over a period of time.*

"To get this actual exposure to live fire is difficult. Over a period of time, we must meet many standards," he continued. "We need the proper equipment, the proper training and the right facilities to conduct this type of training."

Home station training just doesn't fit the bill when you are a fire fighter and the chance to deal with a variety of situations can make the difference between putting out the fire or sifting through the rubble for valuables – or bodies.

The academy's instructors hold a safety briefing right before the soldiers don their self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), containing compressed air to face the raging inferno. The scenario is read and guidance on approaches to fighting the blaze with a minimum of danger is explained. Each fire problem, called an obstacle, is tackled by the soldiers several times, so each

Fire fighters *from the Army Reserve's 907th Engineer Platoon (Firefighter) train at the Washington State Fire Fighting Academy in North Bend, Wash.*

A raging car fire *is simulated by spraying flammable liquid over a car body and then igniting it. The explosion alerts the fire fighters to man their hoses.*

person can get a chance to lead the hose crew.

The outdoor obstacles include a variety of trucks and cars with nozzles at several points that pour flammable liquid around the vehicles. A fire fighter instructor directs the assistant to spray the vehicles to distribute the oily substance which then ignites. The roar of gas exploding alerts the fire fighters to man their hoses. Civilian fire fighters work controls, raising or lowering the flames, depending on the scenario.

The soldiers work in one of three teams. Each soldier is assigned a position on the hose. Team integrity means everything in these exercises. If one soldier falls, the situation can quickly become deadly. Tired fire fighters try to be everywhere, but the blaze can be unpredictable.

As they take off their protective gear, steam rises from their sweat-soaked fireproof clothing. Many of the fire fighters are clearly exhausted, but they gather up their equipment to tackle the next obstacle.

Training will continue into the night, encompassing many of the daytime obstacles, and some new challenges. The soldiers face a long, grueling night of surprises and danger.

"This is a very dedicated unit," said Smith. "We have many college students in this unit. They eventually leave, but there are always others to take their place." The last five people sent to advanced individual training were the honor graduates.

"I can really appreciate now what our fire fighters go through," said Sgt. Maj. Edward Fleming, 124th Engineer Battalion.

"I crawled around the structure with the trainees," said Fleming. "I don't think there's any better."

At the end of the five days, the soldiers received a certificate for completing a Fire Fighter II course, making them qualified for a civilian job in fire fighting. ★

At the end *of the one-week training program, the soldiers receive a certificate for training at a Fire Fighter II level, qualifying them for a civlian job in fire fighting.*

On the road again

"Road Kill" and "The Desert Dogs" move tons of Golden Cargo ammunition and supplies.

by Spc. Norman Kent

The drivers crisply saluted their company commander as they left the staging area and headed for the open road, excited to settle in behind the wheel. A 1,600-mile convoy stretched before them.

"People think that there is nothing to driving a truck, and that just isn't true," said 1st Lt. Glenn Baker, a platoon leader in the 915th Transportation Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa. "Driving a tractor-trailer takes a lot of energy and concentration."

The soldiers, members of the 915th, the 146th Transportation Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, the 922nd Transportation Co., Fremont, Neb. and the 233rd Transportation Co., an active duty unit from Fort Bliss, Texas were on a round-trip convoy from the Pueblo Depot Activity in Colorado to the McAlester Army Ammunition Plant in Oklahoma.

Fatigue is the number one danger that truck drivers face while on the road. When a trucker's ability to stay alert is hampered by lack of sleep, illness or other stress-related causes, the chance for an accident increases immensely. Other factors that contribute to a driver's fatigue include long days, hot weather, dehydration and the rough riding trucks commonly referred to as 915s.

"The 915s are not built for comfort," said SSgt. Rock Thomas of the 233rd.

"The 915 is one of the few Army vehicles that doesn't have a seat belt," Thomas said. If it did, the drivers would end up with bruises on their hips. Especially the soldiers who drive the bobtails, the trucks without trailers."

"I knew it was going to be a rough trip," said Sgt. Dave Ibsen of the 922nd. "That's why I visited my chiropractor before coming out." Ibsen said he went as preventative medicine to reduce headaches.

"Even though the 915 does not ride as smoothly as its commercial counterparts, it definitely outlasts them," said Sgt. Richard Punteney of the 915th.

In addition to physical fatigue, the military truck driver deals with mental fatigue. Most of the mental fatigue is due to "looking out for the other guy" - defensive driving is a must on the road.

"They cut right in front of me trying to make a lane change without realizing that I might not be able to stop my truck in time," said Thomas.

Each of the 915s with its trailer can pull 34 tons. On this convoy Punteney estimated that the average load weight for each truck was 18,000 pounds, or nine tons.

When the truck is hauling explosives the potential for danger increases. In this convoy the 915th was transporting 105mm cartridges, not too volatile when compared to other explosives, but still a concern.

The CB radio is an important tool for the success of any convoy. It is the umbilical cord which connects the platoon leader and platoon sergeant to the truckers.

When the platoon leader needs to warn the truckers of a road hazard or to advise them of an upcoming turn, all he has to do is key the mike of the CB. This fast form of communication allows the platoon leader to make last minute changes which can literally prevent the serial from becoming fractured, lost or endangered. For instance, the platoon sergeant will tell the platoon serials to "back down" - let off the gas - because of road construction ahead.

Every trucker has a nickname or "handle," allowing them to create a new identity for themselves. This convoy has

"The 915s don't have a seat belt. If they did, the drivers would end up with bruises on their hips."

such creative handles as Scarbelly, Louisiana Pride, Lightning Bolt, Georgia Bandit, Kato, Angel and Rock Man. Each of the three platoons/serials had its own identifying nickname. The third serial was known as Truck-Borne; the second answered to Road Kill; and the first was the Desert Dogs, since many of its members served in Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm.

The 915th has a reputation of being one of the best transportation units around.

"I emphasize teamwork," said SFC Charlie Woods of the 915th. "You are only as good as your weakest link in the chain."

This idea of teamwork is not just a philosophy with the 915th, it is a method of operation. When one of the 915s developed a minor mechanical problem on the road, it was immediately addressed at the next stop. The down side, of course, was that the rest stop then became a work stop for the soldiers involved. If a major mechanical problem developed, the mechanics worked all night to have the truck up and running by morning. If one of the 915s became inoperable while the convoy was on the road, the Bobtail with a Holmes Lift towed the truck while another Bobtail picked up the trailer and continued down the road.

"Each convoy is a self-contained unit," said Sgt. 1st Class Jerome Cook, platoon sergeant with the 915th. "We try to correct any problem that might arise."

Thanks to the maintenance section, only one truck was disabled during the trip.

"They're the people behind the scenes that help us to be our best," said Woods. "I try to thank Chief [Warrant Officer 3] Dennis Waldron and his skilled mechanics every day for their outstanding support."

"As a transportation unit, maintenance is the key," said Baker. "It can make or break a commander, and if you have bad maintenance, the commander will get hung for it. Our maintenance section is awesome." ★

The Golden Cargo training exercise ***supported Army Materiel Command's Base Realignment and Closure operations. It involved moving ammunition and supplies from bases which are closing to those remaining open. Critical to the exercise are the soldiers who actually transport the cargo - the truckers. An assistant driver (top left) guides his lead driver through a staging area. In the morning, a truck (top right) leaves the depot at Umatilla, Oregon. Above, truckers line up their rigs at a refueling point.***

Keep them rolling

Maintenance specialists working around the world are the key to the readiness of the U.S. Army Reserve.

by 2nd Lt. Dodie Kibler

Even before sunrise, the crews are out checking their rigs - pulling the tarps tight over the loads, carefully inspecting all the systems from brakes to electrical, and prepping themselves for the roll onto the blacktop.

For Operation Golden Cargo, and for maintenance technicians around the world, the mission is on the road. And it's no secret that an efficient maintenance staff is key to keeping the trucks and trailers fully operational.

Golden Cargo is a reserve component training exercise established by Forces Command to support Army Material Command base realignment and closure operations from fiscal year 1991 through fiscal year 1995. The exercise involves moving munitions and supplies from bases which are closing to those remaining open.

"Each convoy is required to have three serials of 10 vehicles. We have to ensure there are 30 vehicles out there on line before each convoy," said SFC Nathaniel A. Churchwell, maintenance NCOIC for the Umatilla, Ore. location of Golden Cargo 1994. "If there are 29 vehicles on line, we failed our mission."

Maintenance crews from four different units came together as a team for 12- to 14-hour workdays in Umatilla to service the convoy vehicles which traveled from Umatilla Army Depot to Kingsley Field Air Base in Klamath Falls, Ore.

Maj. Jim Allen

Maintenance supervisor SFC John Taylor, 83rd ARCOM, installs a rear view mirror in a Humvee.

Most of the convoys consisted of M915A tractors with either a 30- or 40-foot trailer.

Also in the convoys were heavy-duty tow trucks, bobtails (tractors without trailers) and cargo utility vehicles.

"Usually we worked on front wheel seals, brake jobs, electrical systems, the typical wear and tear during a convoy," said PFC Kevin D. Lethridge, mechanic with the 484th Transportation Battalion based in Phoenix, Ariz. "Every day we had a few vehicles come in the maintenance area. We tried to keep as many on the road as possible and keep them running safely."

Typically, the convoys began rolling into Umatilla at 4 p.m. After the drivers performed preventative maintenance checks and completed DD Form 2404s, the maintenance crews took over. They serviced the vehicles in the evenings, ordered parts and supplies, and prepared for the next day's convoy. In the mornings, the motorpool was up and running for any last minute repairs before the convoys left for Klamath Falls. During the day, the crews worked on any vehicle which couldn't be repaired the night before and performed annual service checks on other vehicles being used by the units in Umatilla.

"Sometimes there were small emergencies," said Spc. Ricardo Alba-Gonzalez, generator mechanic from the 729th Transportation Company based in Fresno, Calif. "Twice we had two 915s drive right up to the maintenance tent. But we were able to fix them quickly and send them on their way."

Besides providing critical support to Golden Cargo, the maintenance crews in Umatilla also had the opportunity to expand their skills beyond a single MOS.

Letheridge, for example, is trained as light wheel vehicle mechanic, but found himself learning his way around 915 tractors. Alba-Gonzalez, a generator mechanic, also got full dose of Army rigs.

"My MOS is compatible to working on diesels," he said. "It was really good on-the-job training. I learned from other mechanics, from using jacks to how much grease to use on the trailer."

The mechanics also learned some valuable training lessons.

"Always listen to the more senior mechanic," said Alba-Gonzalez, "because they do know what they are talking about. Ask the experienced mechanics for help and don't be afraid to ask questions."

Alba-Gonzalez and Letheridge stressed safety. "Safety is the key," said Lethridge. "Because we work on different vehicles than at home, we really have to pay attention to our work."

Churchwell suggested researching the exercise in advance.

"Find out what vehicles, trailers or prime movers will be used before getting there," he said. "Bring the parts most commonly used for those vehicles. Bring extra tires, more inner tubes, and seals, everything common to organizational maintenance. Having them on-hand makes the job more efficient."

"Maintenance is very important," said Letheridge. "If there wasn't maintenance, the drivers wouldn't be able to make as many trips, production would be low and the [Golden Cargo] mission wouldn't be accomplished." ★

FLASHING A 'V' *for victory after completing a MILES patrol, 1st Lt. Henrik Husted, a Danish reservist, shares a broad smile with his team. The Danes won the overall IMC competition.*

In Peaceful Competition

Army Reservists from throughout Europe compete in a unique international event.

By Capt. Robert Hastings

For most American soldiers stationed in Europe, training with Warsaw Pact armies is a new concept; the beginning of a new era, as old barriers are torn down and replaced with multinational training and international friendships.

For the soldiers of the 7th U.S. Army Reserve Command, headquartered in Heidelberg, Germany, however, these military activities are virtually "SOP."

The 7th ARCOM was the host and sponsor of the 16th annual International Minuteman Competition (IMC) held near Garmisch, Germany. This year, 20 countries fielded 49 five-member teams in this unique international event.

Consisting of four events – M16 rifle and 9mm pistol marksmanship, a hand grenade throw, and a Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) patrol – the IMC competition is open to Reserve soldiers from most European nations.

Competitors came from Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine, and the United States.

This year marked the third year that former Warsaw Pact armies fielded teams.

"The objective of the competition is to strengthen relations between soldiers of the European allied nations and the newly emerging democracies of the former Warsaw Pact," said Col. Roger Brautigan, 7th ARCOM commander. "For 16 years this competition has served as an exciting symbol of cooperation among Europe's reserve forces."

One of the biggest challenges normally associated with an international event of this magnitude is the language barrier. Although IMC competitors spoke 17 different languages and dialects, this was easily overcome by the unique international character of the 7th ARCOM itself. Since the ARCOM's soldiers all live and work in Europe, many of them speak at least one European language. The ARCOM provided translators for all but a few of the competing teams.

Several East European marksmen joining the IMC for the first time this year did particularly well. Team Slovenia finished third in both the Best Team Rifle and Best Team Pistol events.

Also among the winners was Col. Karlis Kreslins, of the Latvian National Military Academy. He took part in the competition to get a first-hand look at NATO forces. "I came here primarily to examine the training of soldiers from other European nations to update our own training at our National Academy," said Kreslins. "We also enjoy the spirit of competition and meeting the military professionals that come here as well." Kreslins' marksmanship earned him first place in the pistol competition.

Kreslin's comments were echoed by 1st Lt. Henrik Husted from Denmark, who has attended the IMC for three years. "We don't come here to take home medals," said Husted. "We come to see how good we are compared to the other armies. Sometimes we win, sometimes they win. The main point though, is friendship – to visit old friends, meet new friends from different countries, and have a good time together."

Trophies were presented to the best marksmen in the rifle and pistol events and team awards were given for the best combined scores in the rifle, pistol, hand grenade and MILES events. The Danish team finished first overall; winning both the MILES and pistol competitions, and second place in the rifle competition. Last year's overall winner, France, finished in second place. ★

Speak truth

Army Reservists quell Haitian fears with an aggressive program of PsyOps and smiles.

Story and photos by JoMarie Fecci

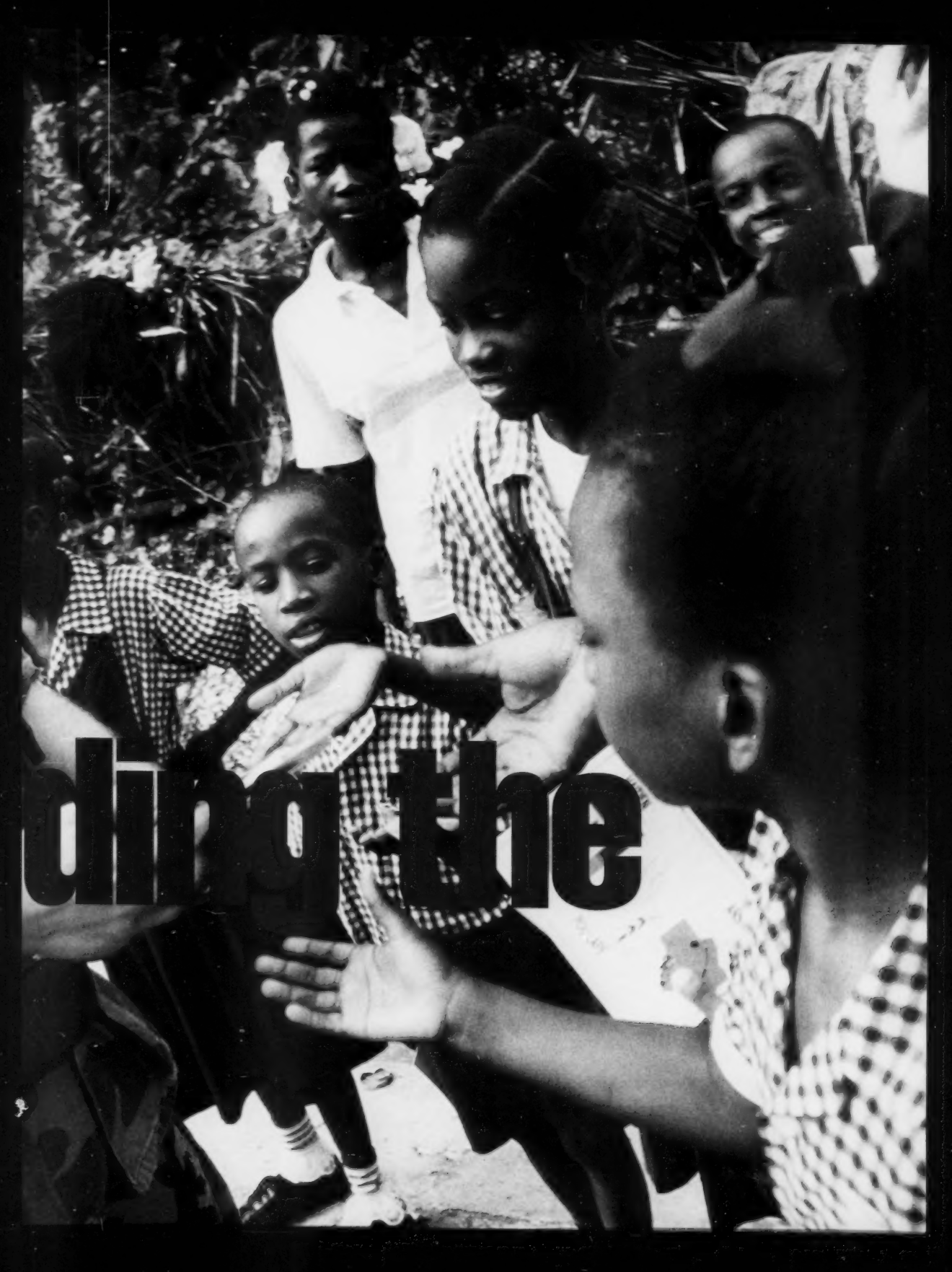
When U.S. forces arrived in Porte-au-Prince on September 19, 1994 they found that last minute negotiations between the Carter delegation and the Cedras government had transformed their combat operation into a much murkier mission. American Light Infantry troops were soon policing the streets, and ordinary Haitians had to be kept from vengeance. At the same time, it was crucial that the Americans not seem to be repressing the people they had just "liberated." So Special Operations Psychological Operation teams were called into action.

Using language capability, cultural sensitivity and information technology, the PsyOp soldiers create a "combat multiplier effect," giving the U.S. forces an edge in many kinds of conflict situations. Over 80% of U.S. PsyOp forces are Army Reservists, and in October, U.S. Army Civil Affairs and Psychological Operations Command (USACAPOC) established the 2nd Psychological Operation Group, a composite unit made up of Army Reserve PsyOp soldiers from across the nation.

According to Capt. Jerry Healy, spokesman for USACAPOC, "We wanted to tailor the Civil Affairs and PsyOp forces to best meet the mission requirements. That means obtaining the best personnel. With PsyOp and Civil Affairs, it is very seldom necessary to mobilize entire units, and in this case the mission didn't require whole units."

Besides putting troops together who had never even met before, the decision to de-

NATIONAL RECONCILIATION *was the theme promoted by leaflets prepared and distributed by the 2nd Psychological Operations Group.*


ding the

"Our job in PsyOps is to show a

ploy a composite unit posed some other problems. For example, soldiers were not to bring their own units' vehicles and other equipment. Instead, equipment was to be sent from a single unit that was closer to Fort Bragg. When the equipment arrived, 2nd PsyOp Group soldiers found many of the vehicles to be in less than optimal condition. With no time to get replacements, the unit had to deploy with what they were given.

Before going to Porte-au-Prince, the soldiers were required to go through the validation process at Ft. Bragg, N.C., even though some of them had recently validated certain skills at their home stations. This process served as a period for the soldiers to coalesce into a team.

Maj. Carl Carter, 2nd PsyOp Group commander, explained, "I've got soldiers from California, Texas, Colorado, Illinois, Arkansas, Ohio and Minnesota. They've never worked together as a unit before. I'm really pleased with how they've come together and quickly acclimated back to the military."

Within two weeks of their call-up, some of the 2nd PsyOp Group soldiers were on their way to Haiti. Whatever their viewpoint on the efficacy of this U.S. intervention, all these soldiers were there by choice. Explained Sgt. Drecker, "You know we all have our families and we'll miss the holiday season with our kids. We all have our reasons for coming on this mission. I think its important that we are going there to try to help the Haitians learn what they can and should expect from their government and to make them realize they have to do things for themselves. They have to make their democracy work."

EAGER FOR INFORMATION, *the citizens of Port-au-Prince responded warmly to the Army Reservists during their neighborhood missions.*

Pounding the Pavement in Porte-au-Prince

In Haiti, PsyOp was tasked with supporting the 8,600 combat troops of the 10th Mountain Division as they oversaw the peaceful change over of the Haitian government. Sometimes that meant sending a loudspeaker team to the location of a suspected arms cache to talk the fugitives out. But even before Aristide's return on 15 October, the mission focused on encouraging residents to feel positive about their new government and the U.S. forces.

The Reservists of the 2nd PsyOp Group took over from the active duty troops there before them. Captain Martin Schulz, responsible for the tactical operations of the PsyOp teams in Cap Haitien, recalled, "It was an OJT hand-off. We hit the ground running. We had to be flexible. PsyOp isn't a one-size-fits-all type of thing. We had to adapt to the procedures established by the unit that was leaving, but it's worked out well, and our people are doing fine. Everyday we're proving that reservists can fill the shoes of active duty guys."

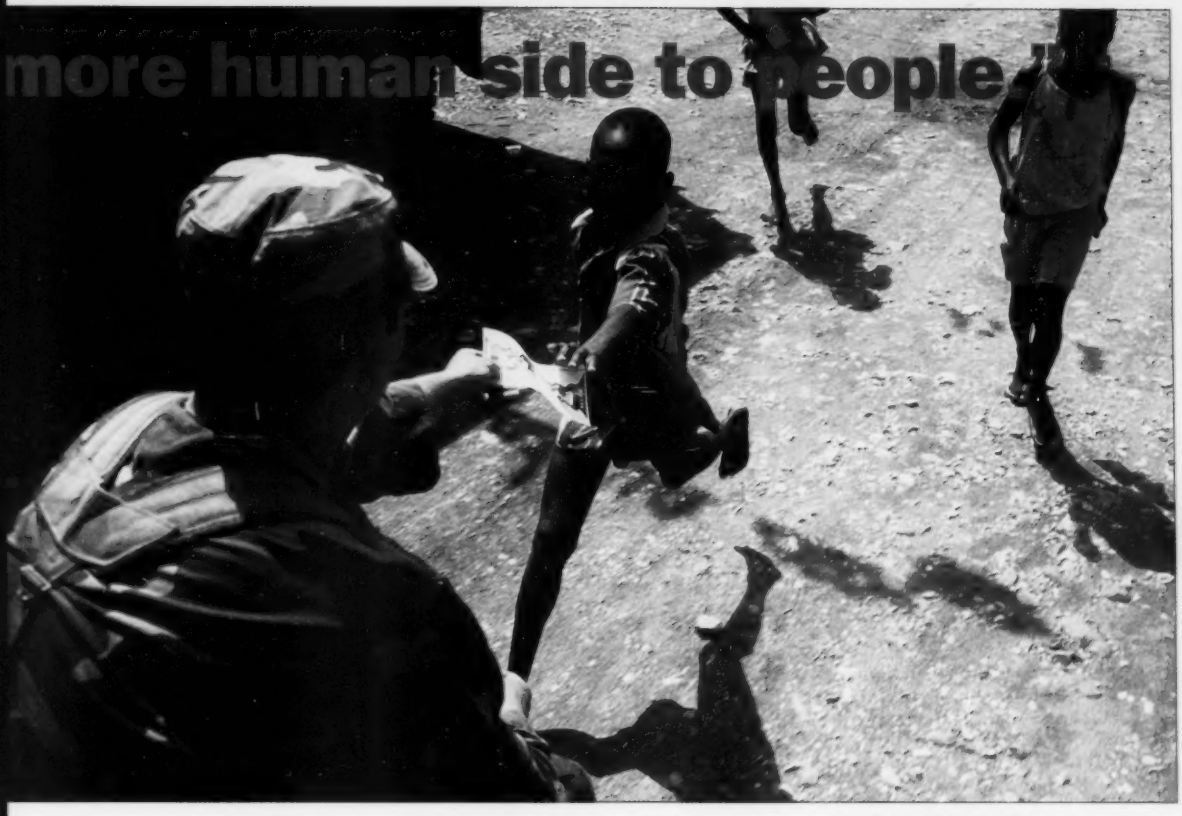
Two teams from the 2nd PsyOp Group were preparing for an evening mission in Cap Haitien where a shootout between an American patrol and the Haitian police left 10 Haitians dead and one American wounded during the first weeks of the operation. Since then, the area had been relatively calm. Although it's Haiti's second largest city, Cap Haitien is up on the Northern coast, separated by distance and difficult terrain from many of the visible changes occurring in Porte-au-Prince.

Loading freshly printed leaflets with pictures of Aristide that encourage national reconciliation onto the TPT Humvees, Team Chief Sergeant David Brown stopped at a stack that called on former-members of the security forces to apply for the new civilian police force. He rejected this as too provocative for the local community, which is very anti-FADH.

Brown explained, "A large part of our mission is to make friends with the people. The Haitians are seeing armor clad soldiers. What's the difference between us walking down the street with guns and the guys that were here before. Our job in PsyOp is to show a more human side to people."

The two Humvees crawled slowly along a darkened narrow street in the center of town. A song by the popular Haitian group Boukman Eksperyans blared from a loudspeaker mounted where the machine-gun should be. Street by street, neighborhood to neighborhood, the soldiers handed out colored leaflets promoting national unity and cooperation with the U.S. Forces. Doorways opened up and families peered into the night. Soon a crowd of Haitians ran beside the patrol, some dancing in unison with the armor-clad GIs sitting in the turrets.

At the corner of the marketplace the procession stopped, the music was turned off and Linguist P02 Edouard LaPlanche of the USS Elliot began reading a broadcast in Creole: "Today the first few prisoners to be tried under the newly reestablished justice system will begin their trials. These suspected criminals will be judged according to the constitution and the laws of the democratic gov-



ernment." The crowd responded with a loud cheer and applause as the fate of the former security forces worst offenders was explained.

Sometimes the soldiers feel like liberators, explained Sgt. Jon M. McGinnis, "You're going into a small town. They flock around your vehicle. The people start singing. They're happy to see you. They're probably going to remember that for 15 years. I know I won't forget what it's like— sitting there clapping and singing songs with little kids even though we don't speak the same language .

Still, for many, the image that's indelibly etched in their mind is the image of poverty. Sgt. Eric August Sergeuk recalled, "The thing that shocked me most was seeing 2,000 people fight each other for garbage in the dump in Porte-au-Prince. We aren't allowed to give food to the people. We have to put it in the trash and the people have to dig through the trash."

Preparing the Groundwork to Go Home

PsyOp teams are being called on to ease Haitian acceptance of the new Civilian Haitian Police force being trained by the International Police Monitors (IPMs). The introduction of the Interim Public Security Force provided another platform for Reservists to show what they can do. According to Col. James M. Dubik, commander of the 2nd Brigade, 10th Mountain Division, "The Reservists are an integral part of what we're doing here. When we were tasked with organizing the new police force, none of us had civilian law enforcement experience, but Major Dobson, a reservist, is a D.C. police Officer, so he was able to bring his experience to bear and this program has become a model for the rest of Haiti."

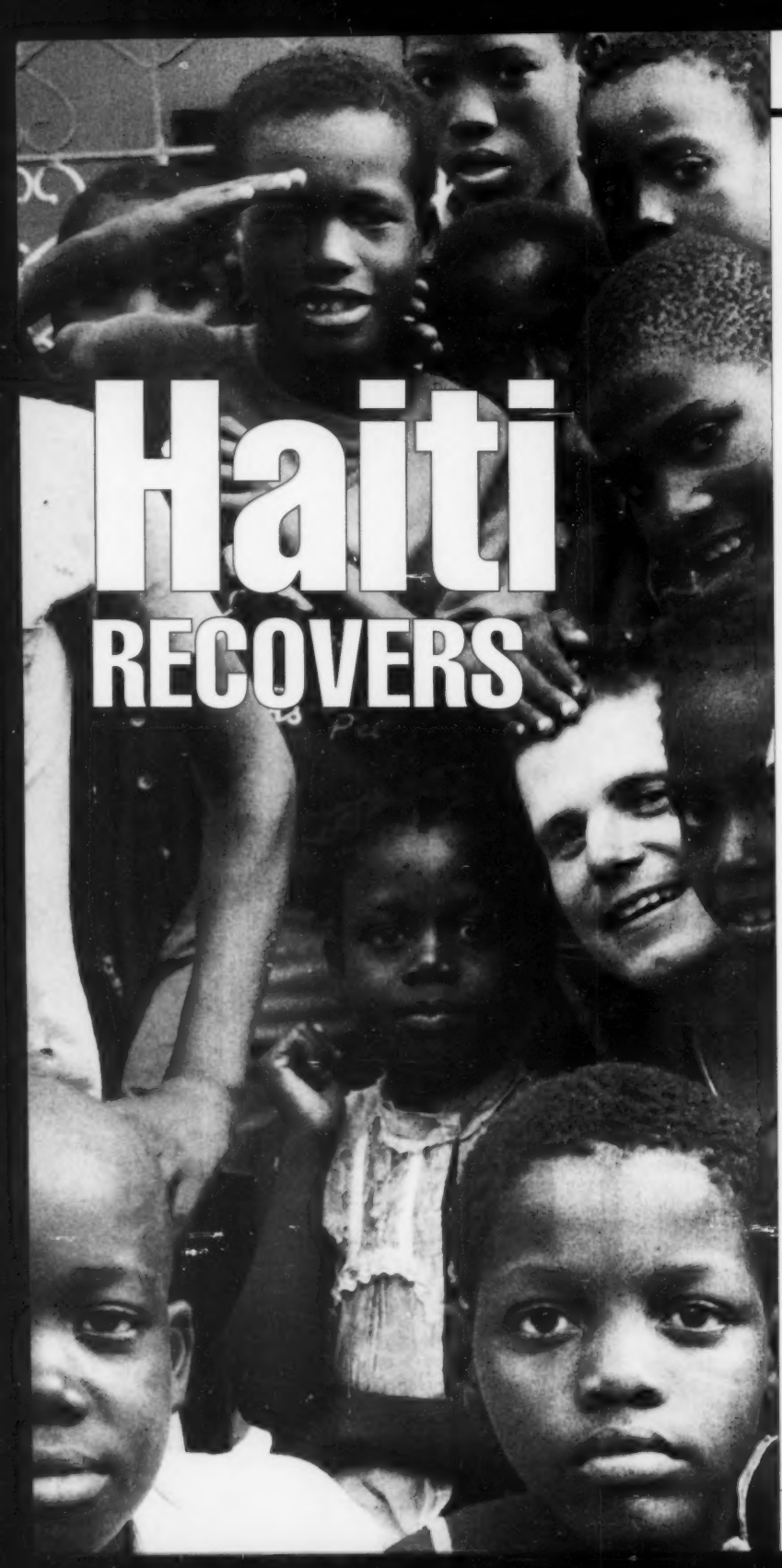
Taking time out from his duties coordinating the deployment of the new force, Maj. Harry C. Dobson of the 450th Civil Affairs Battalion explained, "My unit got activated for this operation. They found out I was a police officer and put me in charge of it."

The interim force, made up of former refugees trained at Guantanamo and ex-FADH members who had been cleared of wrongdoing, was just being introduced in Cap Haitien and there had been a lot of resistance. The Guantanamo trainees were readily accepted, but the first vetted ex-FADH men were nearly attacked by the residents. A PsyOp operation was conducted saying that Aristide supported the new force and people seemed more willing to give them a chance.

A RUNNING CATCH *made by a Haitian child for a leaflet promoting national reconciliation.*

A 2nd PsyOp Group patrol stopped along a dirt road away from the city center to talk with a group of men launching a small fishing boat. When the GI linguist asked if the fishermen had heard about the new force, one replied skeptically, "How do we know they won't be the same as the macoutes?" The PsyOp soldiers spent 10 minutes explaining about the trials in progress and the vetting process for keeping suspected human rights abusers from joining the new force. Grudgingly the fisherman nodded, agreeing to wait and see before he passed judgment on the interim force.

For the 2nd PsyOp Group, that was just another step toward the completion of a delicate mission fraught with difficulty. ★



Haiti RECOVERS

Army Reservists deliver hard work and hope to the citizens and government of Haiti.

By Lt.Col. Bill Maddox

The hope that Jean-Bertrand Aristide's return to Haiti will lead to a brighter future, was bolstered by Army Reserve civil affairs specialists last November. Part of a Ministerial Advisory Team, the doctors, lawyers, bankers, engineers, veterinarians, community planners, travel managers, psychologists, public officials and forestry experts had a hand in helping rebuild the Caribbean nation torn by years of strife and neglect.

The 36-member team worked in small groups with Haitian government ministries attempting to identify problems, prioritize programs, develop plans, facilitate a budget system and provide answers to many difficult and complex questions. The team's mission was to provide specific expertise in many fields and give the new government a degree of self confidence as it moves into the uncharted future.

"We serve as the linkage that maintains the initial investment of 27,000 U.S. military personnel in September and October and the full time aid programs that followed," explained Brig. Gen. Bruce Bingham, team leader and commander of the 358th Civil Affairs Brigade, Norristown, Pa. "This is the first time an effort of this magnitude has been conducted since World War II."

The MAT reported directly to William Swing, U.S. Ambassador to Haiti, and worked closely with agencies such as the United States Agency for International Development and the United States Information Agency.

Swing admitted he had misgivings about using the team of "instant advisers," but he

PEERING FROM A SEA *of faces, Capt. Lou Sand shares a moment with newfound friends at an orphanage near Port-au-Prince, Haiti.*

later called the team a "godsend."

"The teams gave the Haitian government a sense that the United States is serious not only about the military part of the operation, but about the stability of the civilian economy as well," said Swing.

This was a hands-on group, visiting schools and hospitals in and around Port-au-Prince, traveling throughout the countryside to gather information on the judicial system and climbing steep hillsides to check on critical deforestation problems.

Teams spent many hours in the inner city of the capital witnessing first-hand the enormity of the transportation and public works problems that confront the new government. Another group worked closely with the finance ministry and Central Bank officials, looking for ways to stabilize the country's financial system.

Another worked closely with the Commerce and Industry Ministry to find new business opportunities to generate needed revenue. Other team members worked with the nation's public broadcasting officials looking for ways to bring the country closer together through improved communications.

Col. Lionel Nelson, a surgeon and lecturer at Stanford University Medical School, worked closely with the Haitian Ministry of Public Health and Population, assessing the current state of health care delivery and offering advice and ideas for improvements. His team found the Haitian hospitals and clinics almost universally deplorable. Nelson, who has evaluated health care systems in many Third World countries rated Haiti near the bottom. "I've seen as bad, but I've never seen much worse."

The existing problems result from a combination of no money and rampant corruption.

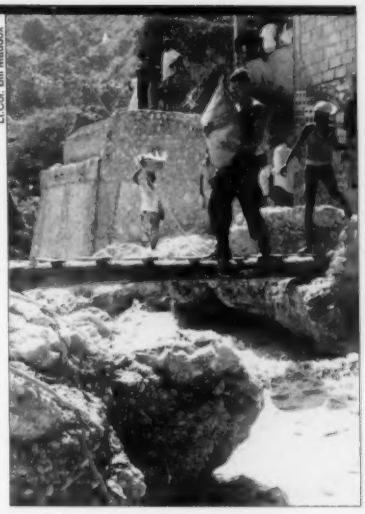
"But there is great energy and desire on the part of the people to improve all facets of their daily lives," said Bingham.

The team found most Haitian ministry officials enthusiastic and appreciative.

A SURGEON *checks on a small patient at a Port-au-Prince medical clinic. Col. Lionel Nelson and his team conducted an assessment of the Haitian health care delivery system.*

CARRYING 60-POUND *sacks of food across a rain-swollen river was no easy task for 246th PsyOp Co. soldiers, who replenished an orphanage's food supply.*

Lt.Col. Bill Maddox



"These Army Reservists are dedicated professionals who have helped us see there is a better future," said Ernest Boland, a Commerce and Industry official. "There is hope and that's something we're all thankful for."

Another official asked her advisors to "stay for at least a year."

The team's charter was not to tell the Haitian government how it should conduct business, but to provide a helping hand in establishing itself. The assessments pointed to ideas on how to do things better and identify essential resources.

Once the needs were clearly defined, a search began for solutions. Nelson's team recommended an in-country biomedical technician training program to fix the broken medical equipment. They also recommended U.S. teams make visits to repair critical items.

Maj. Eric Flaxman, a travel business operator, offered ideas to help develop the promising tourist industry. Maj. Saeed Khawaja identified electronics equipment to bring a national communications system online. He then began a search for excess equipment in the U.S. for use in Haiti.

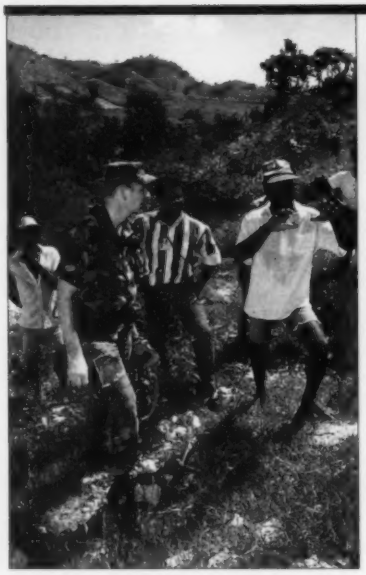
Lt. Col. Steven Epstein and his education team identified ways to improve the Haitian school system, while Lt. Col. Phil Cheney and his public works, transportation and communication team found ways to improve road repair operations, traffic management and control, and public sanitation procedures.

Maj. Larry Wilson, assistant deputy mayor for transportation in Philadelphia, focused on port operations in Port-au-Prince. Wilson also uncovered mismanaged funds, that if corrected, will bring revenue back to the Haitian government.

Despite the success stories, Bingham cautions that much work needs to be done

"The Reservists helped us see there is a better future."

SFC Dave Zerbe



DEFORESTATION *and erosion problems face the new government. Lt.Col. Kenneth Koon, a civilian forester, listens intently as a Haitian farmer explains local land use practices. His team studied the problem.*

Civil affairs experts set foot on Haitian soil with the 10th Mountain Division to operate the Civil Military Operations Center, and coordinate civil-military operations and requests for humanitarian assistance.

Team members handled unique problems never before seen in any training scenario.

After quickly leaving their jobs, family and school, the Reservists moved out into the countryside and began hand-in-glove work with special operations teams to win the respect, confidence and support of the Haitian people.

They moved throughout the nation providing accurate, current information about au-Prince was washed away by Tropical Storm Gordon. Another civil affairs field team helped procure and deliver bags of cement to a Haitian school that was in desperate need of repair.

Soldiers from the 458th Transportation Detachment, Belleville, Ill., served at Pope Air Force Base, N.C., managing loads destined for Haiti. A small team from the unit deployed to the Caribbean nation to assist in various transportation efforts there.

Another team from the 416th Engineer. Command, Chicago, Ill., deployed to Haiti to provide critical in-country engineer support and advice.

Story after successful story about the U.S. Army Reserve's participation in Operation Uphold Democracy are just now beginning to be told. But one thing has been proven by these dedicated soldiers. The job they have done and the success they have

"We have taken the first steps to establish rule of law."

to carry out the teams suggestions. "It's important that the Haitian people see continued growth in their government's capabilities."

"This is a classic civil affairs mission. We provided our civilian skills as judges, doctors, teachers, engineers, bankers, to the new ministers of Haiti," added Bingham.

The Army Reserve provides more than 95 percent of the Army's civil affairs assets, and the professional, wide-ranging civilian expertise provided by the citizen-soldiers brings a new dimension to the force.

"We have taken the first steps to establish an effective judiciary in Haiti, one that will live by rule of law rather than live in the shadow of corruption and fear," said Lt. Col. Daniel J. Rubini, an administrative law judge with the Social Security Administration.

"The combination of being able to help stand-up a new democracy and seeing the willingness of the Haitian people to work for their government has been inspiring," added Bingham.

While U.S. and United Nations agencies are now continuing the work started by the Ministerial Advisory Team, their story was just one of several successful Army Reserve operations carried out in Operation Uphold Democracy.

Several civil affairs officers and soldiers were poised to enter Haiti as a part of the initial tactical invasion plan.

the new Haitian leaders and at the same time spread hope for a better future.

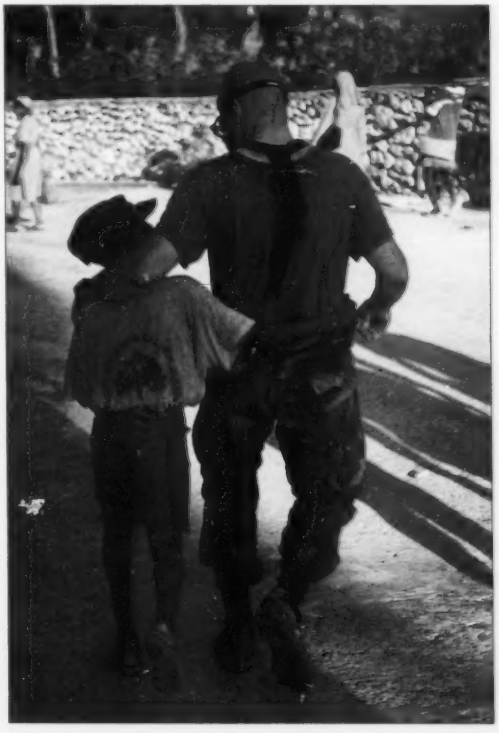
Aerial and ground loudspeaker teams and PsyOp teams disseminating printed products combed the countryside spreading the good news of a new day in Haiti.

They and their civil affairs counterparts participated in goodwill missions aimed at proving the good intentions and commitment of both the United States and new Haitian governments.

One team from the 246th Psychological Operations Company, Blacklick, Ohio, delivered food to an orphanage that had been isolated after the only bridge linking it with Port-

CHILDREN NEED HEROES *and Sgt. Robert Sherer, 246th PsyOp Co. was in the right place at the right time for this Haitian youngster, after he delivered much needed food supplies to the orphanage located near Port-au-Prince.*

helped achieve almost certainly guarantees their participation in similar missions in the future. ★



New load system speeds cargo handling

A palletized load system and Abrams tank transporter increase mobility and reduce costs.

By Linda Syth

The world's largest producer of heavy-duty tactical military vehicles, the Oshkosh Truck Corporation, has produced two new generation heavy-duty tactical military vehicles for the U.S. Army Reserve.

The systems, which increase mobility and reduce operational costs, include palletized load system (PLS) vehicles and heavy equipment transporters (HET).

The PLS is a revolutionary material handling system which allows cargo to be transported faster with fewer people and pieces of equipment. One PLS vehicle with one operator can transport 300 percent more cargo than the Army's previous heavy cargo hauler.

A key feature of the PLS is a demountable cargo body called a "flat rack" on which cargo container pallets are secured. A hooked, hydraulically-powered arm slides the flat rack on or off the back of the truck.

Since the palletized cargo can be unloaded and left behind, the truck is free to return for another load, picking up empty flatracks along the way. It takes less than one minute for the driver to load and unload a flatrack.

The 500-horsepower truck is capable of transporting over 16 tons of cargo while pulling a trailer loaded with an additional 16-ton load. A central tire inflation system provides rapid tire inflation/deflation for maximum mobility. Tire inflation can be adjusted while traveling as the vehicle transitions between paved surfaces, mud, sand, or snow.

The prime mission for the HET is to pull trailers carrying the 70-ton M1A1 main battle tank. The eight-wheel drive vehicle has a 500-horsepower diesel engine coupled to a five-speed automatic transmission. The vehicle has a five-man cab, which enables the tank crew to ride in the cab, eliminating the discomfort and fatigue of riding on the tank, or the expense of providing additional vehicles to transport the crew.

The Army Reserve is expected to complete its fielding of more than 700 PLS vehicles and 400 transporters to units by fiscal year 1996. ★

The HETS is designed to haul the Abrams tank, and also fighting and recovery vehicles, howitzers and construction equipment.

The Palletized Load System loads and unloads a wide range of cargo without the need for forklifts or other material handling equipment.

At ease and listen up!

A "pre-Basic" training program saves money and allays recruit fears.

By Sgt. Patrick McDonald

A long established program to weed out potential basic training failures is saving money and giving Army Reserve drill sergeants important training.

Faced with high attrition rates, reserve component units in the state of Washington began a two day version of Basic Combat Training (BCT). The goal of the program, called Pre-Rep (Pre-Recruit Entry Program), is to identify potential failures and either weed them out before the beginning of BCT, or bring them up to a level of physical and mental development which would increase their chance of success during Basic.

Since the program began, first and second week attrition rates have dropped dramatically.

Over 500 recruits go through the program every year. With the cost of sending a recruit to BCT for the first two weeks reaching $20,000, the savings garnered by the program reaches hundreds of thousands dollars.

"Letting the recruit know where they stand physically and mentally and what to expect when they reach basic training is an important goal of this program," said SFC Russell Karnes. "If they can't make it through this weekend or have serious doubts about their decision to join, now is the best time for them to make up their minds...not when they are at Fort Leonard Wood or Fort Benning."

The program brings the Army Reserve and National Guard together on a common mission. Drill sergeants from the 2nd Battalion, 415th Infantry Regiment, 104th Division (Training) in Ft. Lewis, Wash. provide the training support while the Washington National Guard provides the facilities, supply, administrative and cook support. The program, offered the first weekend of every month, is held at Camp Murray, nestled between Fort Lewis and McChord Air Force Base in western Washington state.

What did we do wrong? ***is a question that doesn't alway merit a lengthy or detailed answer in Basic Training. Here, SSgt. Carl Anderson guides his platoon through the finer points of paying attention to detail***

The weekend of training involves many of the same elements of basic training including drill and ceremony, uniform appearance, classes on military life, and physical training.

Between 30 and 50 coed "trainees" arrive on Friday night and are issued a set of BDU's and an MRE for dinner. Each trainee is in-processed much the same as BCT reception. To take part in the program, all trainees must first be successfully processed through the Military Entrance Processing Center (MEPS). After the initial in-processing, the soldiers are introduced to their drill sergeants who will be "in their face" for the next two days. The introductions do not lack the intensity that many soldiers remember from the first time they met their drill sergeant.

The rest of the evening is geared toward intensive drill and ceremony and laying down the rules of behavior expected of each trainee. Teamwork is emphasized, with most of the trainees receiving a hefty dose of physical training as well. The drill sergeants

appoint squad leaders and assign duties for the weekend. Each "private" (is issued billets, given a hygiene inspection by a medic and issued a six-page version of a "smart book" to study.

Saturday morning finds most of the trainees up and ready to go, but as always, the barracks are not up to the tough standards imposed by the drill sergeant. Motivational training held before breakfast clarifies what the drill sergeant is looking for when it comes to clean latrines and tight bunks.

SFC Norman Eberle, a senior Army Reserve drill sergeant, cuts little slack for his troops. He sees his work as instilling pride and motivation into the trainees. His attitude is no-nonsense. "Teamwork seems to be the most challenging," notes Eberle. "Much of what I do depends on the type of soldier I get for the weekend. I feel this program is very important in preparing future soldiers for basic training. Seeing the development of pride and motivation in these young people is a very rewarding experience. Leading by example is also very important. Each of these trainees leaves here much better prepared for the rigors of basic training and possessing a greater knowledge of their strengths and weaknesses."

Saturday afternoon is geared toward familiarizing the soldier to the fundamentals of physical training, Army support programs and viewing a film on the basic training experience. After the film, the trainees are given an opportunity to ask the drill sergeants what to expect during their basic training experience.

Saturday evening concentrates on drill and ceremony, rank structure and reinforcement for a test the trainees will take prior to graduation. To end the busy day, the trainees go through a muscle-failure physical training program conducted by SSgt. Carl Anderson, an infantryman and drill sergeant. "Training kids right off the streets, kids who don't know up from down, watching them march to their Pre-rep graduation 48 hours later standing tall and confident, that's very rewarding," said Anderson. "I had drill sergeants I looked up to. Through this process I can teach what I know and give something back to the Army." By the time the long day is over, the trainees are tired and stressed.

Barracks maintenance *and recruit health and welfare is the training topic for Senior Drill Sergeant Russel Karnes and his staff.*

Sunday morning comes early (0415) with Sgt. Don Brown and SSgt. Ron Rieck providing the alarm clock. Before morning chow, the trainees are given a diagnostic PT test and taken on a one-mile run. After chow they are given a test on Army acronyms, rank structure, Army programs and general military issues. The rest of the morning is spent on drill and ceremony and preparation for graduation. The barracks are then inspected by the senior drill sergeant who gives the recruits a stern but important lecture about what their military service means to themselves, their country and those who wore the uniform before them.

Graduation is attended by family members and friends and includes "hoo-ah" videos and remarks from the commandant.

"It taught me teamwork and what to expect from basic," said Pvt. Mike Mahler who is heading to Fort Benning to become an infantryman. "I have a much better idea about my strengths and weaknesses" added Pvt. Robert Menke, who is bound for Fort Leonard Wood to become a medic. ★

A final pep talk, *delivered by SSgt. James Wilson, fires up the Pre-Rep trainees prior to their graduation exercises.*

Battling the seas

An air crew saves fourteen from a Gulf oil rig

By Bob Williams

An Army Reserve helicopter crew battled heavy rains, strong winds and high waves on a dangerous lifesaving mission in the Gulf of Mexico 50 miles south of New Orleans. Their mission was to rescue 14 civilians who were repairing an offshore pipeline when a tropical storm trapped them on their mobile repair rig.

Pilot CWO John Airington, co-pilot CWO David Schwietzer, and crew members Sgt. Frank G. Meyers and Spc. Jared Cheramie, of the 872nd Medical Company (Air Ambulance), Lafayette, La., took off in bad weather for the Military Assistance to Safety and Traffic (MAST) mission.

The request for help came from the Coast Guard, and once the crew was airborne, it didn't take them long to realize that the storm and the construction of the rig were going to present problems for the rescue.

"It was getting dark out there fast, and the winds were gusting to 30 knots, pushing six- to 10-foot waves around the rig," said Airington. "The rig was small, and had no helicopter pad. Whatever we had to do had to be done quickly and carefully."

On the first of three trips to the stranded rig, the crew lowered 70 feet of hoist cable and plucked four men from danger. They were flown to the nearest beach and dropped off. The helicopter was refueled and set out in darkness to rescue the second group of people.

"We used a searchlight to rescue the second and third groups," said Airington. "The waves were just above 10 feet, and we had trouble keeping the rig in sight, but we managed to take out the second group of five very wet and cold people.

"On the third trip we used the leg of the barge, standing 65 feet in the air, as a reference point," he said. "Using the searchlight, the co-pilot and I held the aircraft as steady as possible in the wind while Meyers and Cheramie worked the rescue hoist to lift the last five off the barge." ★

IN REVIEW

Armored Cav, by Tom Clancy. Berkley Publishing, 1994. 321p. $15.00 (212) 951-8800. A unique, non-fiction look inside an Armored Cavalry Regiment, from the bestselling author known for accuracy and detail.

The Laws of War, by Michael Reisman and Chris Antoniou. Random House, 1994. 448p. $13.00. A comprehensive collection of primary documents on international laws governing war.

Arc Light, by Eric L. Harry. Simon & Schuster, 1994. 550p. $23.00. A novel about the continuing threat of nuclear war.

When the Odds Were Even, by Keith Bonn. Presidio Press, 1994. 288p. $24.95 An account of the Seventh Army's Vosges Mountain campaign, Oct. 1944 - Jan. 1945.

From Hot Air to Hellfire, by James W. Bradin. Presidio Press, 1994. 256p. $21.95. The history of Army attack aviation.

Foundations of Moral Obligation, by Joseph G. Brennan. Presidio Press, 1994. 286p. $14.95pb. A guide to ethics and morality, based on the Naval War College's "Stockdale Course," founded by Vietnam POW Adm. James B. Stockdale.

1794, by Dave R. Palmer. Presidio Press, 1994. 288p. $24.95. A narrative history of America, its Army and the birth of the nation.

The Magnificent Bastards, by Keith W. Nolan. Presidio Press. 1994. 320p. $24.95. The story of the epic struggle of soldiers and Marines in the defense of Dong Ha in 1968.

Divers bubble over new equipment

By SSgt. Bill Reid

The mysterious bubbles come up from the depths of the darkened water. The thick hose moves farther and farther away, then a voice is heard. Is it the monster from the black lagoon? No, it's the divers from the 294th Engineer Detachment, Camp Pendleton, Calif., using their new state-of-the-art diving equipment.

The equipment is called Special Diving Air Support System and is the Army's newest. The system can supply air to three divers at a depth of up to 250 feet.

SSgt. James McGehee

Soldiers from the 294th Diving Detachment pull a final check before testing new gear.

"This equipment is very mobile and can be transported, loaded, unloaded and set up in a short amount of time wherever needed. And, it can be carried on vehicles issued to the detachment," said SFC Karl Groninger of Aviation Troop Command, St. Louis, Mo.

Groninger trained members of the 294th on the new equipment for two weeks.

The equipment includes air tanks, a monitor board and hoses that attach to the divers helmet. The cable is called the strength cable and is made of nylon. The other three cables are attached to this strength cable. One supplies air to the divers, one tells the depth of the divers and the third is for communicating to fellow divers from the supervisor on land.

The air tanks can supply enough air for three divers for one day. The amount of time a diver can stay under water depends on the depth of the dive and the physical stamina of that diver.

Army divers are used for reconnaisance and clearing harbor areas, which might include cleaning up excessive debris, removing unexploded ordnance, or cutting up anything that may hinder safe travel in the harbor. The divers are also trained in underwater welding.

This new equipment will enhance training so the divers can work in their trained Military Occupational Specialty (MOS). It also will increase morale and help as a recruiting tool for new members. ★

People

The Order of Naim Frasheri, First Class?

Army Reserve **Col. Charles Crist**, chief of the U.S. military liaison team in Albania was recently awarded the Order of Naim Frasheri, First Class by **Safet Zhulali**, the Albanian Minister of Defense. The award, the highest Albanian military service award, was presented during a visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense **William Perry**.

Crist, a real estate broker and ski instructor in Colorado, holds an Individual Mobilization Augmentee assignment in the Army's office of the Deputy Chief of Operations. As a military liaison team member, a part of U.S. European Command's Joint Contact Team Program, Crist joined other Army Reservists participating in the historic process of promoting democratic values and civilian-controlled militaries in former Soviet-bloc counties.

Crist is joined by Defense Secretary William Perry (right) and the Albanian minister of defense.

Army Reservists have served on teams in Belarus, Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia.

Running 100 miles up hill, for fun

When 50-year-old **Col. Luther Thompson** finishes two-miles on the Army PT test, he barely breaks a sweat. He considers his usual 100-mile ultramarathon races a "social activity."

The "ultras" differ from a standard marathon in that they are run cross country, over mountains, through woods on narrow trails, or on no trails at all.

"For some people, running five or six miles is a long way to go, so running a marathon is virtually incomprehensible," said Thompson. "Even some of my family think it's unhealthy and strange."

Ultramarathoner Thompson at the peak of performance.

Avoiding injury and learning to run with pain while surviving all the pitfalls of ultra runners is the key to his success. "After the first 50 miles it becomes, 'How bad do you want it.' that decides whether you finish," said Thompson, deputy chief of staff, operations, for the 88th U.S. Army Reserve Command at Fort Snelling, Minn. Typically, only about half finish. Dehydration, nausea, weight loss, hallucinations, hypothermina, high blood pressure, heat stroke, and leg and feet injuries can take their toll.

Liberty, fraternity and fast feet

With sweat pouring down their faces and the sheer exhaustion of having competed in one of the the largest 10-mile races in the country, the 77th Army Reserve Command's "**Liberty Torch Runners**" finished first in the Army Reserve category at the Association of the United States Army ten-miler in Washington, D.C. "I told my guys they had to run faster than they ever ran in their lives," said team captain **CWO Bob White**.

Liberty torch runners balloon with happiness.

The race started with a record 7,721 registered runners and ended with 6,406 finishers, but when the final results were announced, the 77th runners were not listed as competing. White raced to the computer van, pointed out a clerical error and after a quick recount, the 77th came out in first place.

Your unit is d

Sell yourself to a new unit. Train for a ne

By Margaret McBride

Inactivating a unit is a tremendous project, "and it's very hard knowing that with each task you accomplish, you're closer to putting yourself out of a job," said SFC Mary Atwood, 390th Personnel Group, Richmond, Va.

Even though inventory, maintenance and paperwork can displace normal drill training, soldiers should keep developing, and prepare to continue within the Army Reserve system. Ensure that you are qualified in weapons, physical training and common tasks before the date of your unit inactivation. Get your annual training in. Try to get enrolled in Primary Leadership Development Courses or MOS-producing schools.

"Take the initiative and make yourself marketable for another unit," said SFC Suzanne Thomas, 452nd Combat Support Hospital, Milwaukee, Wis. "And that may require other training."

To acquire a new MOS, you may need to retake the ASVAB (Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery) test that a soldier first takes before entering the military. Some MOSs require a minimum test score. If you can't get funding for MOS schooling, consider correspondence courses.

"Even though the unit is going, the Army Reserve still owes that soldier," said SFC David Long, 78th Division, Syracuse, N.Y. "We owe him the training and schooling he should get during drill. If you don't keep the soldier motivated, and keep trying to do things, he's going to walk out on the Army Reserve. Even if the unit was brought back up tomorrow."

Use your Strength Management Office at the major command level. "You find homes you normally would not think about," said SFC Mark Ennenga, 88th ARCOM, St. Paul, Minn. He reported that his local SMO gave him all the MOSs avail-

State-by-state list of u

ALABAMA	
679th Personnel Service Co.	Birmingham
999th Maintenance Bn. Hqs	Mobile
327th Surgical Team	Tuskegee
407th Surgical Team	Tuskegee
1146th Field Ambulance Det.	Tuskegee
ARIZONA	
6254th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Phoenix
CALIFORNIA	
415th Replacement Co.	Bell
114th Surgical Team	Los Angeles
377th Replacement Bn.	Long Beach
454th Replacement Co.	Long Beach
111th Dental Service Hqs	Los Alamitos
144th Surgical Team	Los Alamitos
272nd Surgical Team	Los Alamitos
324th Medical Det.	Los Alamitos
353rd Research & Analysis Co.	Los Alamitos
403rd Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Los Alamitos
140th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Oakland
147th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Oakland
319th Hqs, Transportation Brigade	Oakland
308th Ambulance Co.	Sacramento
967th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	San Diego
221st Military Police Brigade Hqs	San Jose
139th Ammunition Bn. Hqs	Santa Ana
347th 1000 Bed General Hospital	Sunnyvale
COLORADO	
181st Surgical Team	Aurora
115th Surgical Team	Denver
236th Medical Det.	Denver
361st Training Division (Aug)	Denver
408th Hospital Combat Support	Denver
410th Medical Det.	Denver
CONNECTICUT	
869th Replacement Co.	New Haven
FLORIDA	
331st Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Coral Gables
334th Medical Det. Blood Collecting	Coral Gables
341st Dental Service Team	Coral Gables
3342nd Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Coral Gables
9th Field Artillery Bn.	Ft. Lauderdale
442nd Personnel Service Co.	Orlando
833rd Personnel Service Co.	Panama City
319th Surgical Team	St. Petersburg
344th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	St. Petersburg
349th Hospital Combat Support	St. Petersburg
GEORGIA	
362nd Combat Support Hospital	Augusta
479th Dental Service Hqs	Augusta
484th Engineer Survey Det.	Forest Park
901st Engineer Survey Det.	Forest Park
411th Ambulance Co.	Savannah
IOWA	
73rd Combat Support Hospital	Cedar Rapids
453rd Surgical Team	Cedar Rapids
481st Surgical Team	Cedar Rapids
443rd Det. Surgical Squadron	Ft. Des Moines
605th Medical Det. Blood Distribution	Ft. Des Moines
830th Evacuation Hospital	Ft. Des Moines
ILLINOIS	
382nd NBC Recon Team	Arlington Hts
900th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital	Bartonville
357th Surgical Team	Chicago
361st Det. Area Medical Lab	Chicago
401st Surgical Team	Chicago
422nd Det. Area Medical Lab	Chicago
423rd Det. Area Medical Lab	Chicago
424th Det. Area Medical Lab	Chicago
425th Det. Area Medical Lab	Chicago
426th Det. Area Medical Lab	Chicago
479th Personnel Service Co.	Chicago
717th Surgical Team	Chicago
1092nd Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Danville
413th Replacement Co.	Fairfield
149th Dental Service Hqs	Ft. Sheridan
171st Surgical Team	Ft. Sheridan
187th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Ft. Sheridan
501st Aviation Maintenance Hqs	Ft. Sheridan
986th Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Sheridan
158th Assault Helicopter Bn.	Glenview
502nd Aviation Maintenance Co. A	Glenview
459th Engineer Survey Det.	Hinsdale
484th Replacement Co.	Homewood
344th Clearing Co.	Marion
84th Training Division (Aug)	Quincy
158th Combat Aviation Bn.	Scott
92nd Medical Bn. Hqs	Springfield
339th Training Division (Aug)	Waukegan
INDIANA	
4th Training Division (Aug)	Camp Atterbury
329th Training Division (Aug)	Camp Atterbury
5505th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Ft. Harrison
425th Personnel Service Co.	Indianapolis
423rd Training Division (Aug)	Muncie
KANSAS	
322nd Training Division (Aug)	Great Bend
410th Evacuation Hospital	Topeka
430th Personnel Service Co.	Wichita
971st Clearing Co.	Wichita
KENTUCKY	
302nd Training Division (Aug)	Georgetown
397th Training Division (Aug)	Lebanon
1st Training Division (Aug)	Lexington
400th Training Division (Aug)	Lexington
810th Convalescent Center	Lexington
988th Veterinary Service (Small) Det	Lexington
345th Training Division (Aug)	Louisville
590th Personnel Service Co.	Louisville
398th Training Division (Aug)	Madisonville
399th Dental Service Hqs	Paducah
807th Mobile Army Surgical Hospital	Paducah
LOUISIANA	
409th Clearing Co.	Bossier
221st Replacement Co.	Lake Charles
4073rd Us Army Reception Bn.	Lafayette
410th Personnel Service Co.	New Orleans
MASSACHUSETTS	
803rd Medical Group Hqs	Boston
310th Training Division (Aug)	Ft. Devens
323rd Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
338th Dental Service Hqs	Ft. Devens
351st Combat Support Hospital	Ft. Devens
362nd Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
364th Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
367th Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
418th Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
419th Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
420th Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
421st Det. Area Medical Lab	Ft. Devens
454th Dental Service Hqs	Ft. Devens
MARYLAND	
100th Hospital Station 500 Bed	Baltimore
2063rd US Army Reception Station	Baltimore
428th NBC Recon Team	Ft. Meade
524th Surgical Team	Rockville
MAINE	
1st Training Division (Aug)	Saco
MICHIGAN	
381st Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Ann Arbor
333rd Training Division (Aug)	Flint
1st Training Division (Aug)	Inkster
330th Training Division (Aug)	Inkster
401st Clearing Co.	Kalamazoo
337th Training Division (Aug)	Selfridge
143th Surgical Team	Southfield
259th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Southfield
260th Dental Service Hqs	Southfield
307th Surgical Team	Southfield
345th Medical Bn. Hqs	Southfield
606th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Southfield
652nd Dental Service Hqs	Southfield
MINNESOTA	
424th Field Ambulance Det.	Duluth
444th Det. Surgical Squadron	Duluth
318th Surgical Team	Ft. Snelling
348th Research & Analysis Co.	Ft. Snelling
406th Personnel Service Co.	Ft. Snelling
465th Det. Surgical Squadron	Ft. Snelling
377th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	St. Cloud
MISSOURI	
91st Medical Bn. Hqs	Columbia
451st Surgical Team	Columbia
904th Surgical Team	Columbia
274th Training Division (Aug)	Farmington
340th Surgical Team	Independence
486th Dental Service Hqs	Independence
335th Clearing Co.	Joplin
383rd Training Division (Aug)	Kansas City
303rd Field Hospital	Kirksville
5504th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Springfield
3rd Training Division (Aug)	St. Louis
25th Hospital Mobile Army Surgical	St. Louis
166th Surgical Team	St. Louis
332nd Clearing Co.	St. Louis
5506th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	St. Louis
MISSISSIPPI	
348th Training Division (Aug)	Jackson
354th Medical Det. (Gen Disp)	Jackson
992nd Veterinary Service (Small) Det	Starkville
MONTANA	
396th Hospital Station (300 Bed)	Helena
NORTH CAROLINA	

ead. Not you.

MOS. Retake the ASVAB. Have a party.

able for units that were still surviving in the area. Ennenga then sat down with soldiers to identify what MOSs their ASVAB scores qualified them for. If a soldier was interested in a position and agreed to the required training, an order was cut right then and there by calling the SMO.

"When you inactivate a unit, it's even more important for leaders to know their soldiers as people," said Atwood. Knowing a soldier's civilian skills may help identify another MOS for him or her.

Encourage your unit to have a career fair. Invite local company commanders so soldiers can interview with them. Provide advice on how to change MOSs. Brief soldiers on transition benefits so they will know their options.

It's important for soldiers to know that when they walk out the door they're not leaving a dead unit. They're leaving a heritage. "You should know that your unit is being inactivated not through some fault of your own," said Sgt. Michael Fekete, 412th Engineer Co., Worcester, Pa. "Have some pride in the success of your unit. It's the price of peace."

End with a party, a dining-in, a gala. Celebrate with style and dignity. A Buffalo, N.Y., unit that deactivated had a dining out, and presented coffee mugs with insignia and individual names to all attendees. They also invited alumni. When people heard that the flag was being folded up for that unit, 95 percent turned out for the event. "Everyone had a sense at the end of the evening that, 'This is it,'" said Long. "It was a sad occasion, but it brought everybody together for one final hurrah."

One last word. Stand your ground, and don't let vultures take your office or storage space until you've left. "It's demoralizing to the inactivating unit to start giving space away in little chunks," said Atwood. "The vultures should not start picking at the carcass until it's over." ★

s inactivated in 1995

321st Training Division (Aug)	Brevard
485th Training Division (Aug)	Concord
108th Training Division (Aug)	Durham
82nd Attack Helicopter, Co. E	Ft. Bragg
2nd Training Division (Aug)	Hickory
3rd Training Division (Aug)	Winston Salem
518th Training Division (Aug)	Winston-Salem
NORTH DAKOTA	
311th Hospital Evacuation	Bismarck
447th Clearing Co.	Grand Forks
NEBRASKA	
5th Training Division (Aug)	Lincoln
162nd Medical Bn. Hqs	Lincoln
302nd Training Division (Aug)	Lincoln
82nd Hospital Field	Omaha
322nd Training Division (Aug)	Omaha
NEW JERSEY	
1206th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Dover
459th Transportation Movement Control Det	Ft. Dix
271st Supply & Service Co.	Jersey City
3rd Training Division (Aug)	Red Bank
416th Training Division (Aug)	Trenton
NEW YORK	
392nd Training Division (Aug)	Binghamton
355th Medical Det. Blood Collecting	Brooklyn
387th Medical Det. Blood Collecting	Brooklyn
4th Training Division (Aug)	Buffalo
390th Training Division (Aug)	Buffalo
391st Training Division (Aug)	Buffalo
392nd Training Division (Aug)	Corning
309th Surgical Team	Flushing
314th Surgical Team	Flushing
340th Station Management/Admin Det	Flushing
386th Surgical Team	Flushing
1204th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Flushing
392nd Medical Det.	Ft. Hamilton
514th Surgical Team	Ft. Hamilton
389th Training Division (Aug)	Glen Falls
9th Training Division (Aug)	Mattydale
390th Training Division (Aug)	Newark
8th Training Division (Aug)	Newburgh
320th Evacuation Hospital	Newburgh
241st Medical Group Hqs	New Hartford
389th Training Division (Aug)	New Hartford
1205th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	New Hartford
338th 1000 Bed General Hospital	Niagara Falls
3295th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Niagara Falls
98th Training Division (Aug)	Olean
1st Training Division (Aug)	Schenectady
395th Surgical Team	Uniondale
567th Surgical Team	Uniondale
OHIO	
369th Dental Service Hqs	Blacklick
362nd Medical Det.	Canton
363rd Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
366th Veterinary Service Det.	Columbus
366th Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
421st Medical Det.	Columbus
429th Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
430th Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
431st Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
432nd Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
433rd Det. Area Medical Lab	Columbus
363rd Medical Det.	Sharonville
2288th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Sharonville
435th Medical Bn. Hqs	Springfield
693rd Maintenance Bn. Hqs	Warren
OKLAHOMA	
701st Personnel Service Co.	Ada
301st Supply & Service Co.	Ardmore
1-378th Training Division (Aug)	Chickasha
2-378th Training Division (Aug)	Clinton
4-291st Training Division (Aug)	Enid
379th Training Division (Aug)	Guymon
290th Training Division (Aug)	Oklahoma City
377th Training Division (Aug)	Okmulgee
2-291st Training Division (Aug)	Ponca City
3rd Training Division (Aug)	Stillwater
1st Training Division (Aug)	Tulsa
3-414th Training Division (Aug)	Eugene
2-414th Training Division (Aug)	Medford
PENNSYLVANIA	
441st Personnel Service Co.	Annville
66th Armor Bn.	Bethlehem
42nd Field Artillery Bn.	Bristol
315th Mechanized Bn.	Bristol
305th Surgical Team	Chester
365th Dental Service Hqs	Chester
402nd Team Inventory Control (Small)	Chester
456th Dental Service Hqs	Chester
718th Surgical Team	Chester
157th Support Bn.	Edgemont
430th Military Police Det.	Erie
328th Medical Det.	Folsom
361st Evacuation Hospital	Folsom
379th Hqs Blood Bank	Folsom
157th Hqs Heavy Separate Brigade	Horsham
314th Mechanized Bn.	Lock Haven
314th Mechanized Bn.	Lock Haven
315th Mechanized Bn.	Philadelphia
972nd Personnel Service Co.	Philadelphia
302nd Medical Bn. Hqs	Pittsburgh
420th Engineer Co., Separate Brigade	Pittsburgh
9th Troop Cavalry (M60)	Wilkes Barre
966th Maintenance Bn. Hqs	Williamsport
SOUTH CAROLINA	
323rd Training Division (Aug)	Clemson
329th Medical Det.	Florence
323rd Training Division (Aug)	Greenville
815th Personnel Service Co.	Orangeburg
TENNESSEE	
306th Hospital Field	Memphis
378th Surgical Team	Memphis
586th Surgical Team	Memphis
588th Surgical Team	Memphis
302nd Surgical Team	Nashville
306th Clearing Co.	Nashville
382nd Field Ambulance Det.	Nashville
89th Division Hqs Co.	Amarillo
353rd Medical Det.	El Paso
355th Clearing Co.	Ft. Bliss
381st Training Division (Aug)	Ft. Worth
354th Clearing Co.	Harlingen
372nd Medical Det.	Houston
491st Clearing Co.	Houston
4005th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Houston
325th Medical Det.	Mesquite
368th Surgical Team	San Anto.io
384th Dental Service Hqs	San Antonio
402nd Personnel Service Co.	San Antonio
420th Surgical Team	San Antonio
425th Dental Service Hqs	San Antonio
479th Surgical Team	San Antonio
786th Surgical Team	San Antonio
UTAH	
244th Personnel Service Co.	Ft. Douglas
VIRGINIA	
1st Training Division (Aug)	Alexandria
80th Training Division (Aug)	Ft. Story
318th Training Division (Aug)	Ft. Story
313th Surgical Team	Richmond
689th Surgical Team	Richmond
954th Personnel Service Co.	Richmond
441st Ambulance Co.	Welope Is
WASHINGTON	
104th Training Division (Aug)	Bothell
455th Replacement Det.	Bothell
50th Hospital General 1000 Bed	Ft. Lawton
3rd Training Division (Aug)	Ft. Lewis
353rd Rear Operations Det.	Ft. Lewis
2nd Training Division (Aug)	Pasco
365th Hospital Combat Support	Spokane
852nd Medical Det.	Tacoma
416th Training Division (Aug)	Yakima
WISCONSIN	
338th Training Division (Aug)	Ft. McCoy
410th Signal Co. (Medium Operations)	Junction City
44th 1000 Bed General Hospital	Madison
220th Team Inventory Control (Small)	Madison
299th Field Ambulance Det.	Madison
548th Medical Det.	Madison
5507th Hospital (Aug) Dental Service	Madison
4th Training Division (Aug)	Milwaukee
208th Medical Det.	Milwaukee
351st Training Division (Aug)	Milwaukee
WEST VIRGINIA	
444th Clearing Co.	Beaver
320th Training Division (Aug)	Big Chimney
3rd Training Division (Aug)	Charleston
445th Clearing Co.	Fairmont
302nd Field Hospital	Huntington
313th Military Police Det.	Myrtle
473rd Ambulance Co.	Ripley
PUERTO RICO	
394th Water Supply Bn. Hqs	Bayamon
348th Training Division (Aug)	Ft. Buchanan
429th Personnel Service Co.	Ft. Buchanan
1350th Medical Det.	Ponce
GERMANY	
4th Medical Brigade Hqs	Heidelburg
UNITED KINGDOM	
2nd Hospital (Aug)	Burntwood

MAILCALL

Anyway, it's a big truck.

HAVING BEEN AN ARMY HEAVY Wheel Vehicle Mechanic for ten years, I read the article on IRR training [Fall, 1994] with great interest.

The caption for the pictures on pages 12 and 13 identifies the vehicle show as a "5-ton" tractor. Actually, the tractor shown is an M915 series 10-ton.

This may seem like a minor mistake, but to those of us who spend countless hours ensuring that the unit's equipment is roadworthy and mission ready, it does make a difference. Mechanics pride themselves in knowing each vehicle in their motor pool and how to properly maintain them. Few people realize how many different vehicles an Army mechanic has to work on and properly repair. So when we do receive some recognition, we all feel some pride in knowing we are appreciated.

Sgt. Kelly Brake
Alexandria, Va.

I came to understand how many different vehicles you mechanics have to work on when I brought the photo and your letter downstairs to OCAR's senior truck wise men. I caught bits of conversation such as "look where the tire is mounted, it's not an A2" and "is that screen a local mount?" Then I heard them quickly (for Pentagon staffers) decide that you were right. But then you knew that. It's an older model commercial long-haul 18-wheeler made by AM General. The M915 series tractor, commonly called a "ten-ton," actually specs out at 14-ton. But you probably knew that too.

How do IMAs get promoted?

I JUST READ YOUR "HOW DO I Get Promoted" article [Summer 1994]. I think it is good information for TPU soldiers, but it certainly missed the mark for Individual Mobilization Augmentee soldiers. In my six years in the IMA ranks, I have always heard complaints about not getting NCOES training for promotion. NCOES seems to be the choking point for IMA promotions. If you don't live near a major Army command, and your unit wants you back every year, the IMA soldier is out of luck to get ANCOC done. What results is a lot of permanent E-6s and E-7s.

SFC Norman Briggs
Bonita, Calif.

In the best of all possible worlds, every IMA soldier who needs a school for promotion would be fully funded for that school, and there would be enough money left over for his or her two-week AT. But this isn't the best of all possible worlds.

If a soldier needs ANCOC for promotion to E-7, he or she will have the chance if they plan ahead and closely coordinate with their Personnel Management NCO at ARPERCEN.

According to the new reg [AR 140-145; dated 23 Nov 1994], ARPERCEN will normally fund "all mandatory PDE training required by IMA soldiers to achieve promotion eligibility. Every effort will be made to provide IMAs with the opportunity to perform not only their required 2 weeks of AT with their organization each year, but also provide them with an opportunity to attend those PDE courses they specifically need to meet mandatory education requirements for promotion."

The reality of the situation is different. Funding for IMAs was at 80% last year, and it's a bit lower this year. So, according to the reg again, "should program funding shortfalls prohibit the funding of both AT and mandatory PDE in the same fiscal year, IMA proponent agencies [the unit where you do your Annual Training] should allow their IMA soldiers to complete PDE in lieu of their AT."

That means you've got to choose between AT and your NCO school, which is hard sometimes, both for the soldier and the unit. If you want the school, encourage your unit to forward a DA Form 1058 to the office that prepares requests for orders, and then see that it gets sent on to ARPERCEN.

I'm told that the sooner you get your request for training in to ARPERCEN, the greater your chances of being funded for that training.

According to AR 140-145, "direct coordination between the soldier, the proponent agency, and ARPERCEN on all matters pertaining to mandatory training and promotion eligibility requirements is authorized and encouraged." That means keep talking to your Personnel Management NCO.

New volunteerism medal.

IN THE LAST ISSUE OF ARMY RESERVE I read a short note about the new Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal. I am interested in knowing more about the standards and bases used in awarding the medal.

Maj. Marcus A. Brinks
Stuart, Va.

Soldiers who volunteer their time and services in support of community and humanitarian causes now qualify for the new Military Outstanding Volunteer Service Medal.

The MOVSM may be awarded to active or Reserve members of the armed forces who perform outstanding volunteer community service of a "sustained, direct and consequential" nature after December 31, 1992.

The front of the medal features a star surrounded by interlaced circles. Those who qualify will wear the award immediately after the Humanitarian Service Medal.

Recommendations for the award will be made through the soldier's chain of command and should include documents that substantiate the service provided. Letters or certificates from ac-

tivity supervisors or a record of hours contributed will justify the service.

ARCAM awarded after three years.

I RECENTLY READ THAT THE number of years to qualify for the Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal (ARCAM) was changed from four years to three years.

I've since lost the reference and my unit clerk cannot locate any message detailing the change. Can you help?

Maj. Randy Jensen
Kailua, Hawaii

You're correct. It now takes three years to qualify for an Army Reserve Component Achievement Medal. The change to the regulation was made to make the award of the ARCAM equivalent to the active Army's Good Conduct Medal, which is also awarded after three years of qualifying service. Sometime this spring, look for the criteria to be detailed in a revised AR 672-5-1 which will renumbered as AR 600-8-22.

Keep calling.

I READ WITH INTEREST THE LETter from SFC Charles Armstrong [Summer 1994] about his need to get credit for just 11 more days to have 20 good years for retirement. I found myself in a similar situation two years ago when I needed credit for an additional 35 days to complete 20 years.

In my case, despite repeated calls and multiple mailings and faxes to ARPERCEN, I couldn't get orders cut assigning me to the Retired Reserve on a timely basis, and finally had to serve another complete qualifying year. You can believe the person at ARPERCEN who said "close coordination with all involved players is required." Unfortunately it's easier to say than do, and in my case, they didn't.

CWO4 Jim Mallory
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Nobleman impressive.

I READ YOUR ARTICLE "FROM World War II to Haiti" [Fall 1994] with interest. As a young captain in the early 1960's I met Eli Nobleman – then an Army Reserve colonel called up for the Cuban Missile Crisis. He was impressive. His civil affairs background was vast. But your article, while excellent, did not mention that his civilian career as a lawyer for the U.S. Senate was as impressive as his military career.

Joseph Bumbleberg
Lafayette, Ind.

Willie and Joe.

I AM VERY INTERESTED IN OBtaining information on the Willie and Joe cartoon series by Bill Mauldin. Could you please let me know if they're still in print?

Chap. (Col.) Dennis Hamm
Johnson City, Tenn.

When I was a young boy I found Bill Mauldin's book "Up Front" in my father's library. I enjoyed the cartoons even though I really didn't understand them. My father, a draftee (like myself) who earned a Bronze Star in 1944 as a platoon sergeant, thought the cartoons were hysterical. Now, with 25 years in the Army I can see why.

According to the public library, two of Mauldin's books are still in print. Norton has published "Up Front: 50th Anniversary" and Berkeley has published "Bill Mauldin's Army." Check with your local bookstore for price and ordering information.

Dangerous jobs.

IN 'DANGEROUS JOBS OPEN TO Women' [Spring 1994] you define direct ground combat according to a new DoD policy. The three parts of this definition, all of which are required "to prevent service by women," include engaging the enemy on ground with weapons, being exposed to hostile fire, and having a high probability of direct physical contact with the enemy.

For the past seven years I have been assigned to a military police company whose missions include battlefield circulation and control, convoy escort, base cluster defense and other combat support missions. In training for these missions, we prepare for all three parts of the defined direct ground combat.

During Operation Desert Storm, while our company was attached to the 82nd Airborne Division, all seven female MP's in my company who were not otherwise attached to our headquarters were transferred to one platoon. Then, while the other three all-male platoons went forward into Iraq, the fourth "co-ed" platoon was kept back in the relative safety of division rear.

I am now a sergeant; a team leader who has trained as a team with two other soldiers. During the next conflict, will I again be taken from my team and kept away from the danger? Or will this new policy finally allow me to do the job for which I have been trained?

Sgt. Doralyn T. Smith
Port Richey, Fla.

During Desert Storm the old policy which excluded women from certain "dangerous" jobs was in effect. The new policy announced in January 1994 and implemented last Fall redefined the type of units women may be assigned to.

Positions in division Military Police companies, previously closed, are now open to women, as are thousands of others in engineer, artillery, aviation, military intelligence, chemical, special forces and cavalry units.

Today, if you're authorized to be assigned to a unit, you'll fight with that unit. Regardless of your sex.

We want to hear from you. Write ARMY RESERVE Magazine, Attn: Mailcall, 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Suite 305, Arlington, VA 22209-1805. We can't print every letter, but we'll try to present a cross-section of views, opinions and questions of general interest. Your letter may be edited to conserve space.

Army Shorts

COMMUNITIES OF EXCELLENCE FINALISTS ANNOUNCED

Army Reserve finalists have been selected for the Chief of Staff of the Army's Army Communities of Excellence competition for 1995. Finalists by category are:

Small: 75th Division (Exercise), Houston, Texas; 311th Corps Support Command, Los Angeles, Calif.; 377th TAACOM, New Orleans, La.;

Medium: 9th ARCOM, Honolulu, Hawaii; 95th Division (Training), Oklahoma City, Okla.; 122nd ARCOM, North Little Rock, Ark.

Large: 79th ARCOM, Willow Grove, Pa.; 96th ARCOM, Salt Lake City, Utah; 120th ARCOM, Fort Jackson, S.C.; 121st ARCOM, Birmingham, Ala.; and 124th ARCOM, Seattle, Wash.

The overall competition winner will receive a check for $175,000. Finishers in each category will receive $100,000 for first place; $50,000 for second place; and $25,000 for third place. The awards, given in recognition for excellence in facilities and service for soldiers, families and employers, will be presented at the Pentagon in May 1995.

SEVEN SOLDIERS ENTER WORLD CLASS ATHLETIC PROGRAM

Seven U.S. Army Reserve soldier-athletes have been accepted by the U.S. Olympic committee and welcomed into the Army's World Class Athlete Program.

They are: 1st Lt. Frederick Eaton (modern pentathlon); Capt. Paul Messenger (modern pentathlon); Lt. Col. Terence Anderson (shooting); Maj. Wanda Jewell (shooting); Capt. John McNally (shooting); 1Lt. Jerry Jackson (wrestling); and Spec. Rhonda Colvin (track and field).

The next step for these soldier-athletes is training at designated areas in their specific events.

By definition, a World Class Athlete is one who has attained a high national ranking in a sport; has been accepted to a U.S. national or world-class team no more than three years prior to the current Olympic games; or is determined to be a World Class Athlete by the Olympic governing body.

CUSTOMIZED LICENSE PLATES DISPLAY DIVISION'S SPIRIT

Soldiers from the West Hartford-based 76th Division banded together in early 1994 and petitioned the Connecticut Department of Motor Vehicles to authorize "vanity plates" which display the division crest and the words "U.S. Army Reserve." Within a year, the state approved the idea, design and issuance of the plates, which are now available for an additional $65 over the cost of standard state-issued plates.

WARRANT OFFICER HONORED

The U.S. Army Warrant Officers Association presented the 1994 Albert M. Holcombe Memorial Warrant Officer of the Year Award to CWO3 Mary Frances Carter, of the 6218th U.S. Army Reception Bn., Bell, Calif.

The award is presented annually to the soldier who best exemplifies the highest ideals of the Warrant Officer Corps. This is the second time in the association's 22-year history that an Army Reserve warrant officer has been so honored.

NOT TESTING OIL COSTS $$$$$$$$

TPUs must periodically send vehicle oil samples to oil analysis laboratories for contaminant and engine wear testing. But those units who fail to consistently submit those samples cost the USAR hundreds of thousands of dollars each year.

The active Army accepts the oil analysis program as a baseline for allocating operating dollars. The inaccurate reporting results in money being lost that would otherwise pay for fuel and parts used for training.

"It's a habit Joe picked up in Rome."

WILLIE & JOE

Bill Mauldin achieved international fame as the youngest person ever to win a Pulitzer Prize with his famous World War II editorial cartoons. Though Willie and Joe were soldiers, service members of all branches could see themselves in their cartoons. Now 50 years after Mauldin brought Willie and Joe to the pages of the Stars and Stripes newspaper, they speak again to a new generation.

Army Shorts

GUNDERMAN NAMED USARC DEPUTY

Maj.Gen. George L. Gunderman has been named the Deputy Commanding General of the United States Army Reserve Command in Atlanta, Ga.

Gunderman, a native of Catskill, N.Y., succeeds Maj. Gen. Max Baratz, who was named USARC Commander and Chief, Army Reserve last May.

Gunderman is the former Commanding General of the 87th Division (Exercise), Birmingham, Ala. As a civilian, Gunderman was the acting manager for environmental site remediation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. His awards and decorations include the Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Joint Service Commendation and Army Commendation Medal, the Republic of Vietnam Gallantry Cross Unit Citation Badge with Palm, Bronze and Silver Stars and the Republic of Vietnam Air Service Medal.

Gunderman and his wife Anna have one son, Gary and a daughter, Melanie.

FIELD DUTY REDEFINED

Soldiers deployed to a potential combat zone will now be placed on temporary duty orders, enabling enlisted members to retain their Basic Allowance for Subsistence.

The change is the result of an executive order signed by President Bill Clinton that redefines "field duty." It affects only soldiers deployed to potential danger zones, not those involved in field training or exercises.

Before the change, enlisted soldiers had to forfeit BAS payments, which averaged about $200 per month, while deployed to operations "under orders, with troops, against an enemy."

The greatest benefit of the change will be felt by married junior enlisted members who previously would have lost as much as 13 percent of their pay when deployed to engage an enemy force.

915th TRAVELS A MILLION ACCIDENT-FREE MILES

The 915th Transportation Co. of Council Bluffs, Iowa, has travelled the equivalent of 70 times around the world with no accidents, incidents or speeding tickets.

The accident-free miles began to accumulate during Operation Desert Storm when the unit logged about 150,000 miles in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait. The unit reached the million-mile mark last July, during annual training as it pulled M915 tractors and M872 trailers back and forth between Pueblo, Colo. and McAlistair, Okla.

Q's & A's FROM the VA

Q: I served on active duty and qualified for education assistance benefits under the Montgomery GI Bill-Active Duty. However I will soon complete my 36 months of entitlement. I am also in the Army Reserve and qualify for education benefits under the Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserve. Can I use both entitlements?

A: Yes. While you cannot receive benefits from both at the same time, you may qualify for an additional 12 months of educational assistance by electing to participate under the Montgomery GI Bill-Selected Reserves after you have exhausted your active duty entitlement.

Q: Can I get VA educational benefits for repeating a course in which I previously received a passing grade?

A: Yes, in certain circumstances, e.g., if a particular subject requires at least a "C" for credit toward graduation and it is so stated in the official catalog. Subjects cannot be repeated solely to raise a grade point average.

Q: Can VA educational benefits be paid for an "incomplete" grade?

A: Yes, if the incomplete is converted within a calendar year to a grade that counts toward graduation. A reduction in benefits may occur if it remains an incomplete beyond a calendar year.

Q: I am a member of the Army Reserve. Can I get a VA home loan guaranty?

A: Maybe. The Veterans Home Loan Program Amendments of 1992 provided eligibility to reservists who have completed at least six years of honorable service in the Selected Reserve. If you have completed at least six years of membership involving weekend drills and two weeks of active duty training each year, you are probably eligible. Check with the nearest VA Regional Office, which you can call toll-free at 1-800-827-1000.

Q: I spent several years in the Army Reserve until I got hurt and was discharged with a disability. I recently heard that I now may be eligible for entitlement to a VA home loan guaranty? Is this true?

A: Maybe. Eligibility for home loan benefits was extended under the Veterans Benefits Improvement Act of 1994, signed November 2, 1994, to members of the Selected Reserve, who, due to a service-connected disability, are unable to complete the required six years of duty. The law also extended home loan guaranty entitlement to surviving spouses of reservists who died as a result of service-connected causes.

WOMEN VETERANS' ARTIFACTS SOUGHT

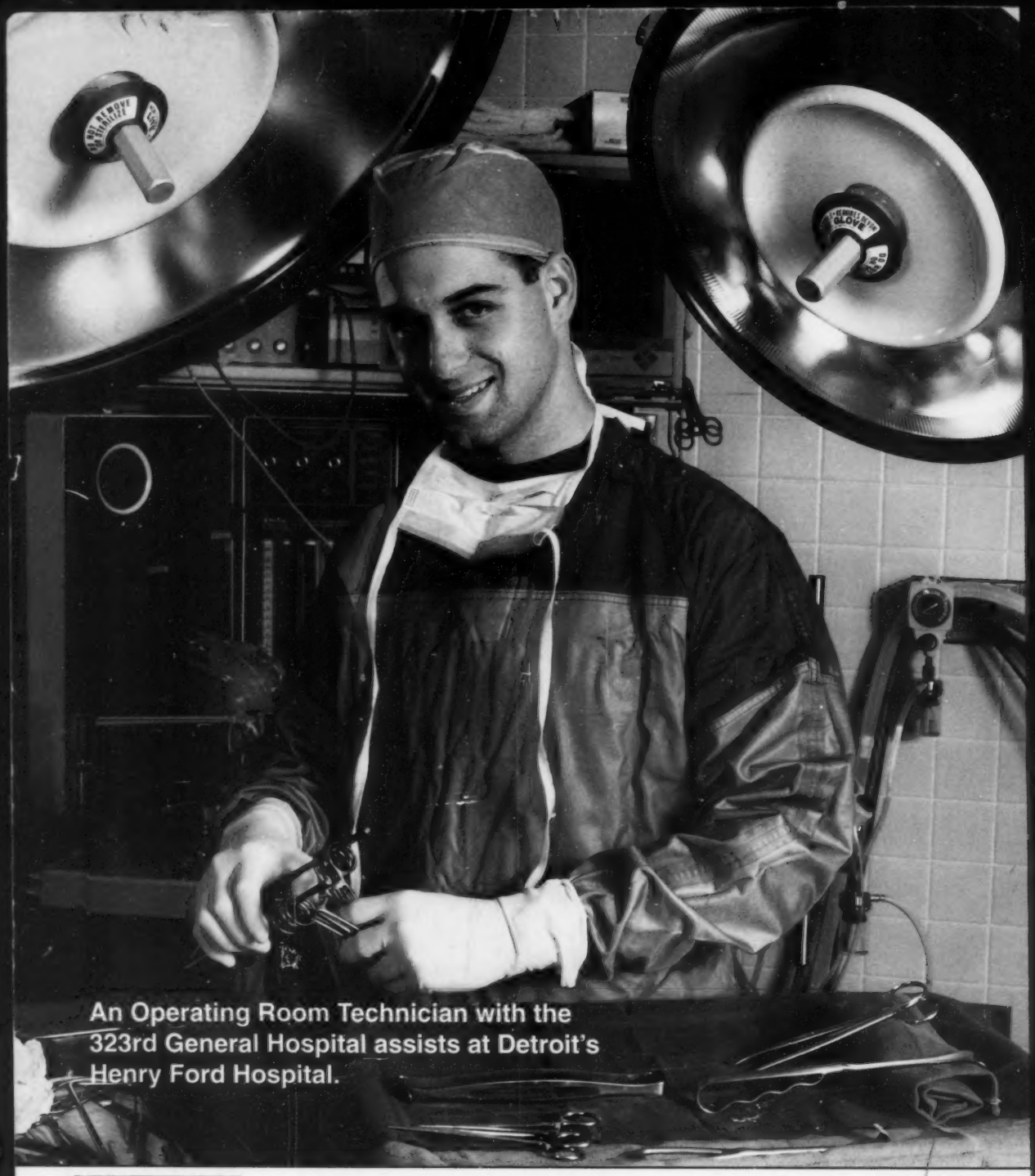
The Women in Military Service For America (WIMSA) Memorial Foundation, Inc. is seeking uniforms, medals, insignias, photographs, military issue personal items, diaries, medical equipment and other appropriate items from both war and peacetime periods in U.S. history to include in the memorial's permanent collection.

Women veterans are asked to send artifacts distinctive of their service branch and era to create the exhibit gallery. For information, call (800) 222-2294.

COED BASIC TRAINING IS BACK

Mixed male-female basic training is back at two basic training centers: Fort Leonard Wood., Mo., and Fort Jackson, S.C.

A company at Fort Leonard Wood began integrated training in September and 10 more companies at Fort Jackson began in October and November, 1994. Integrated basic training existed for several years during the late 1970s but ended in 1982. It was reinstituted following a test at Fort Jackson, where 480 male and female recruits completed basic in the spring of 1993.



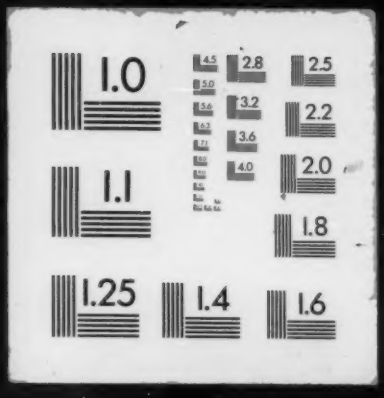
An Operating Room Technician with the 323rd General Hospital assists at Detroit's Henry Ford Hospital.

Department of the Army
Army Reserve Magazine
1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Suite 305
Arlington, VA 22209-1805

Official Business
Do Not Forward or Return

BULK RATE
U.S. Postage Paid
Louisville, KY
Permit #233

**********5-DIGIT 48103
UNIV MICROFILMS INTERNATIONAL
300 N ZEEB RD
ANN ARBOR MI 48103-1553


1.0
1.1
1.25
1.4
1.6
1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0
4.5
5.0
5.6
6.3
7.1